"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

# Bombay Chronicle

"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 28— BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1925. TWO ANNAS

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 | ,, 24 |
| Quarterly.. | ,, 8 | ,, 9 | ,, 12 |
| Monthly .. | ,, 3 | ,, 3/8 | ,, 4 |

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARCTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925. | | | |
| 7th Feb | CHINA | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | DEVANHA | MOREA* | 16,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 28th ,, | DEVANHA@ | Extra Steamer | 8,052 |
| 4th April | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 11th ,, | DONGOLA@ | | 8 083 |
| 18th ,, | NALDERA | | 15,963 |
| 25th ,, | RAZMAK | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 2nd May | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 9th ,, | RAZMAK | MONGOLIA x | 16,504 |
| 16th ,, | RANPUR | | 16,100 |
| 23rd ,, | RAZMAK | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 30th ,, | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 6th June | RAZMAK | MOLDAVIA x | 16,436 |
| 13th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 20th ,, | RAZMAK | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 27th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| | RAZMAK | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

| | London | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 65 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second ,, | ,, 52 | ,, 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| 19th Feb. | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 5th March | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 19th ,, | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 2nd April | MODASA | 8,986 |
| 16th ,, | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| 30th ,, | A Steamer* | .. |
| 14th May | A Steamer* | .. |
| 28th ,, | DURENDA* | 7,241 |
| 11th June | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 25th ,, | MANDALA | 8,246 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 2nd Feb | KIDDERPORE*† | 5,334 | |
| 3rd ,, | SOUDAN | 6,696 | MALOJA. |
| 6th ,, | MIRZAPORE | 6,715 | |
| 17th ,, | SICILIA | 6,813 | KHYBER |
| 25th ,, | NAGPORE* | 5,233 | |
| 4th Mar | LAHORE* | 5,252 | |
| 31st Mar | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MOLDAVIA. |
| 14th Apr | SOUDAN | 6,696 | CATHAY |
| 12th May | SICILIA | 6,803 | COMORIN |
| 9th Jny | SARDINIA | 6,684 | DEVANHA |

* Cargo vessels only.
*† Cargo vessel, calls Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Feb. | VITA | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 4th ,, | BARPETTA | Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports |
| 4th ,, | KARAGOLA | East & S. Africa. |
| 9th ,, | VARSOVA | Basreh via Karachi. |
| 7th. ,, | CHAKLA | Karachi via Kathiawar Ports |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX; 122.

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamers. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atago Maru. | S. Oya. | 7559 | 11th Jan. | 4th Feb. |
| Toku hima Maru. | K. Fukuda | 5976 | 12th Jan. | 5th Feb |
| Muroran Maru. | G. Masuda. | 5374 | 19th Jan. | 6th Feb. |
| Rangoon Maru. | S. Tokunago | 5059 | 22nd Jan. | 7th Feb. |
| *Tamba Maru. | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 31st Jan. | 10th Feb. |
| Penang Maru | A. Fujita | 5214 | 9th Feb. | 21st Feb. |
| Shirsej. Maru | ..... | 4740 | 15th Feb. | 27 Feb. |

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

## BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital | Issued | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Subscribed | 50,00,000 |
| Capital | Paid up to 30/6/24 | 30,17,785 |
| Reserve | Fund | 28,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa City | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Amballa Cant. | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jammu | Peshawar Cant |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Quetta |
| Delhi | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | | |

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
6, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | £ 300,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

E. B. TUCKER,
Manager.

## BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL—225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each | ..... | Rs 11,25,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL—75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid | ..... | Rs. 3,75,00,000 |
| 150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid | ..... | Rs. 1,87,50,000 |
| | | Rs. 5,62,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ..... | Rs. 4,67,50,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders | ..... | Rs. 5,62,50,000 |

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY STEWELL,
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Khandwa |
| Agra | Kumbakonam |
| Ahmedabad | Karachi |
| Ahmedabad City | Kalmi |
| Ahmednagar | Lahore |
| Ajmer | Larkana |
| Akola | Lucknow |
| Akyab | Ludhiana |
| Aligarh (Pay office) | Lyallpur |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Alleppey | Madura |
| Ambala City | Mandalay |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency) | Mandalay City (Pay office) |
| Amraoti | Mangalore |
| Amritsar | Masulipatam |
| Bangalore | Meerut |
| Bareilly | Meerut City (Pay office) |
| Bassein | Mirzapore |
| Bellary | Montgomery |
| Benares | Moulmein |
| Berhampore | Multan |
| Bezwada | Moradabad |
| Bhopal | Murree |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Muscat |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Muzaffarpur |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Mysore |
| Broach | Myingyan |
| Bulandshahr | Mymensingh |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Nadiad |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazar) | Nandyal |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Nagpore |
| Calicut | Nainital |
| Cawnpore | Narayanganga |
| Chamarajpet (Pay office) | Nasik |
| Chittagong | Nagapatam |
| Chandpore | Nellore |
| Coconada | Nowshera |
| Cochin | Ootacamund |
| Colombo | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) |
| Coimbatore | Palacole (out station) |
| Conjeevaram (Out Station) | Patna |
| Cuddalore | Peshawar Cantt. |
| Cuddapah | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency) |
| Cuttack | Poona |
| Dacca | Poona City |
| Dehra Dun | Quetta |
| Darjeeling | Rajahmundry |
| Delhi | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Dalhousie | Raipur |
| Dhanbad | Rangoon |
| Dhulia | Rangpur |
| Dibrugarh | Rawalpindi |
| Erode | Rawalpindi City (Pay office) |
| Etawah | Saharanpur |
| Ferozepore | Salem |
| Farrukhabad | Sargodha |
| Fyzabad | Secunderabad (Sub Agency). |
| Gorakhpur | Serajgunge |
| Godhra | Sholapur |
| Gujranwala | Sialkot |
| Guntur | Simla |
| Gwalior | Srinagar |
| Hapur (Pay office) | Sukkur |
| Hathras | Surat |
| Hubli | Tellicherry |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tinnevelly |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tirupur |
| Indore | Trichinopoly |
| Jaipur | Trivandrum |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Tuticorin |
| Jalpaiguri | Ujjain |
| Jamshedpur | Vellore |
| Jhansi (Sub-Agency) | Viramgam |
| Jubbulpore | Vizianagram |
| Jullundur (City) | Vizagapatam |
| Jullundur Cantt. (Pay office) | Yeotmal |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

## INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
1925 CALENDAR 1926
With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As.
Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only:—
100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-
N. B.—A limited number only available.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Thambu Chetty St. Madras. 1.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No 4211.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL PASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1226.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
*Particulars from—*
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

**FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.**

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT MANAGERS. Salary hundred, free boarding, cash security four thousands. Apply Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M729

WANTED.—COMPOUNDER immediately (Gujerati Hindu preferred). Apply personally to Dr. SHANTILAL MANEKLAL, Ruwala, Kandowaly.
A M735

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDING MASTER in a local Mill at Parel. Good salary for a competent man. Apply Box No. 667, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A22564

WANTED.—GOOD TYPIST, must be honest. Starting pay Rs. 30. Good prospects. Apply sharp Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M734

WANTED, MANAGERS and CASHIERS for our various branches in Bombay Presidency and C. P. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDUSTAN NATIONAL BANK, LTD., LAHORE.
A M699

WANTED.—CHIEF-AGENTS, SUB-AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a reliable Life Insurance Office. Handsome salary and Commission to those, who are capable. Apply G. MEHTA & CO., Motta Bajjar Navsari.
A 22597

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science and one UNDERGRADUATE for Chikhli High School. Candidates should apply with testimonials and stating terms to the MANAGER, High School, Chikhli (Surat District).
A M717

WANTED—ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Up-country Mills, well-versed and experienced in accounts, correspondence, cloth calculations and sales. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A22569

## HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OIL MILL.—Want to let on hire a complete Oil Mill at Nadiad, machinery by Rose Downs and Thompson, capacity one ton an hour. Those desirous of working the Mills, please apply to SWADESHI OIL MILLS, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K22595

FLATS FOR HIRE IN DECENT LOCALITY.—TO LET—GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of the Southern portion of the Hill View Bungalow on the Hughes Road, each consisting of drawing, dining, three bed-rooms and kitchen. Monthly rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 respectively. Motor and Victoria stands at short reach as the Chemists, Kemp and Co. To keep the premises in clean and sanitary condition, tenants of refined habits only may please inquire within the premises or write to Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 725

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

WANTED for DRY BONE-CRUSHING, second-hand complete disintegrator size 2½ inches and one ENGINE, 18 B.H.P. Write to HAJI NOORMOHAMED & HAJI EISA, 20, Club Back Road, Bombay.
K M738

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A match for a cosmopolitan high class gentleman. Minimum monthly income Rs. 5,000 which is progressing Highly cultured, beautiful and young. Ladies thoroughly educated, accomplished, fair and bright, cheerful of any class or creed need only apply with their photo. Parsees in preference. Apply to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M715

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

**JEWELLERS LTD.**

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY OF ELECTRIFICATION.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the INFORMATION of the GUESTS INVITED to the OPENING CEREMONY of the ELECTRIFICATION of the G. I. P. Railway on the 3rd February that the entrance will be by the door leading to the circulating area at Victoria Terminus immediately opposite the entrance porch of the Municipal Hall.

Guests are particularly requested to arrive before 11.15 a.m. and to bring their invitation cards with them.

A. S. ALCOCK,
Secretary to Agent.
22603

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE HARBOUR BRANCH SERVICE.

WITH effect from 4th February, 1925, an electric train service will run between Kurla and Victoria Terminus via the Harbour Branch.

The holders of single journey and return tickets, available between stations on the Kurla-Kalyan section and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus will have the option of travelling by either the main line or the harbour branch.

Ordinary Season ticket holders must travel by the route for which their tickets are available. The fares by both routes will be equal but intending passengers must notify the staff by which route they wish their tickets to be available. Season tickets available for the harbour branch will be stamped "available by Harbour Branch only" and tickets not so stamped will be available only for the main line. Alternative Season tickets between stations on the Kurla Kalyan Section and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus, available by either the main line or the Harbour Branch, will be issued at fares which may be ascertained on application to Station Masters. Such tickets will be endorsed "Alternative."

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th January, 1925. 22601

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST. ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 22572

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ELECTRIFIED TRAIN SERVICE.

TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF ENTRANCE TO MAIN ENTRANCE HALL AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

ENTRANCE to the main booking hall at Victoria Terminus from the Hornby Road, will be CLOSED to the public on February, the 3rd, until 14 hours. Passengers will only be able to gain access to the booking hall via the arrival road at the opposite side of the station. This temporary restriction is necessitated by the arrangements for the inauguration of the Electrified Suburban Train Service on that date.

A. E TYLDEN PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27-1-1925. 22579

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Capt. J. T. BURNS has ceased to act as Manager of our Bombay Office, and that his Power of Attorney is cancelled with effect from 31st January, 1925.

ANDREW YULE & CO., LTD.
M733

### NOTICE.

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR in Applied Mechanics and Assistant to Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate in Engineering or an Associate Member of a technical institution of high standing.

He must be possessed of good knowledge of Applied Mechanics and he should preferably have had at least two years' practical experience in Engineering Workshops and in Drawing Office or Designing work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250. The first year will be on probation.

Application should reach the undersign on or before 15th February, 1925.

W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 27th January, 1925.
22594

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TAMBA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st January, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### POLICE NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will go IN STATE from the Secretariat to the Victoria Terminus on the morning of TUESDAY, the 3rd February 1925 to perform the opening ceremony of the Electrification of the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway, the following roads and areas will be closed from 11 a.m. until after the procession has passed:—

MAYO ROAD—from the Secretariat to Churchgate Street.

CHURCHGATE STREET (West). ESPLANADE ROAD in the vicinity of Flora Fountain.

HORNBY ROAD from Flora Fountain to Victoria Terminus.

This order is made under Section 23 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 31st January, 1925. 2-609

### DEVELOPMENT OF DIRECTORATE.

BORIVLI TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. II.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A. 1838, dated 23rd December, 1924, published in Government Gazette, dated 1st January, 1925, part I, page 2, do hereby give notice under section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. 1 of 1915 that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1925, from 12 noon (S.T.) when all persons interested in the land included in the scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I.; F.I.A.; F.A.I.,
Arbitrator.
22584

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS on Company's authorized form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office, at Nagpur, upto 12 hours on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925 for purchase of tramway material 2nd hand such as rails, sleepers, tubes, frames, points and crossings, tip wagons, fish plates, wheels and axles etc. lying in I. N. Railway Stores at Amla and at Narkhed.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

For details apply to

A. F. CAMPBELL,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.
22567

### NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the Municipal Office, Bandra on or before the 10th February, 1925, for the erection of a latrine of 2 seats in the Municipal Office Compound, Bandra.

Necessary schedule, conditions, plans, etc., are open for inspection in the Municipal Office, Bandra on office days only between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.E., B.Sc.,
Chief Officer
Bandra Municipality.
22606

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MOTHABHAI RAMCHANDRA has contracted to purchase from Messrs. CHUNILAL HEMCHAND and MAGANLAL DAYABHAI, their property situate at Girgaum Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease lien, equitable mortgage or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 42, New No. 246 Old Survey No. 393 and New Survey No. 2/249 and Cadastral City Survey No. of Division together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 4209-4210 and 4211 and Street Nos. 377-379-381 and which said premises are situated at Girgaum Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhagwant Vinayak, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property of Keshrinath Janardanji, on or towards the South by the property of Nagindas Vibhukandas and divided by a party wall from the property now under description.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1925.

SABNIS, COREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22565

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 16th day of January, 1925 of the undivided 2/3 share in the undermentioned property by Messrs Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Malukchard Jetmalji and Co., Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Haji Esmail and Abdul Karim Haji Esmail two of the Mortgagors our client Khetaji Umedji was the highest bidder for and was declared the purchaser of the said undivided 2/3 share in the said property.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said undivided 2/3 share in the said property or in any part thereof by way of sale inheritance, residue, use trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage lease charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Sanadi tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamathipura Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3034, New No. 9996, Old Survey No. 4441, New Survey No. 6429 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 996 (1) and Street Nos. 197, 199 and 201 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of the Mortgagors, on the West by the Kamathipura Bazar Road, on the North by the Kamathipura 14th Lane and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1925.

KHANDWALLA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22604

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 546 of 1924.

TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAU ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
JERBANOO, widow of Bapuji Sorabji Patel & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Harkness Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 572, 572, New Nos. 2717 and A/2717, Old Survey Nos. 21, 22A/24-21, New Survey Nos. 1/7-25 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2238, Street No. 9 and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the Bungalow in the occupation of Sir Amberson Marten, Knight, on or towards the North by the Bungalow of the Bank of Bombay now in the Occupation of Sir Robert Aitkin, Knight, on or towards the South by the Harkness Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 24, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
22408

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 750 of 1924.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW ... Plaintiff.
vs.
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate on the South side of Princess Street on the estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of eight hundred square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings thereon and bounded on the North by the Princess Street aforesaid, on the East by a passage and on the South and West by Lohar Chawl Street, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 48, Princess Street on the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1691, 1776 to 1773 and by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 995-96, 997-1003 and 1114, Street Nos. 195 at 213 and 1 and 3. (The said Premises are held under a lease from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for a term of 999 years commencing 29th November, 1903, at the yearly rent of Rs. 9,540 calculated at the rate of Rs. 11-14 annas—9.6 ps. per square yard.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
22411

## AUCTION SALES.

### MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1925 at 9.30 a.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

Tents 1 P private flies, walls and 160 lbs. flies, great coats, dhurries, coats warm, shirts, pyjamas, blankets, mosquito nets, blouses, serge etc., bolts with nuts, lamps, stoves axes, pick heads, clinometer, binocular, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shovels, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, barrows wheels wagons Anvils, Cordage cotton, tape, bridles reins, mamcotes, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, Web Jhools steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, tools, files, cloth rags, crockeryware boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles basins, drums saws, scales of sorts, knives, spoons basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer,
M724 289 Main Street, Poona.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23103.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

O. O. C. Jr.

Suit No. 2855 of 1924.

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J.S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and 9 Emeralds.

Two Diamond Rings.

The above Jewellery will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 12-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 21285.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHINGS.

Suit No. 3914 of 1924.

Deccan Stores Co. vs. L. P. Walavalkar.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, pursuant to the Consent Order herein dated the 16th December, 1924, a large lot of Ready-made Clothings, such as Khaki, white Twill, Long-cloth, striped colored and Khadi shirts; white Twill and Khaki Pants and Breeches; vest coats, Khaki Waterproof Coats, Woollen Overcoats; Half-coats; Silk Trousers and coats; Silk Duglas; Pyajamas; Boys' suites; white, striped and Khaki collars etc., etc., in lots to suit buyers.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA AND CO.,

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
SHRI KRISHNA LODGE.
REMOVED
DWARKADAS B...
(Old) PEOPLE'S FRE...
LAMINGTON ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10.

## THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL

The second and concluding part of The Prodigal Son—the wonderful novel by

SIR HALL CAINE.

If you enjoyed the Prodigal Son you will like the sequel even more. All the beauty of this great human story has been intensified by the marvellous acting of

STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
and
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR.

The highest Standard of film production is reached with this exceptional picture.

A STORY BY A MASTER WRITER
BRILLIANTLY ACTED MIDST
GLORIOUS NATURAL SCENERY.

All the best and all the worst in human nature is revealed in this classic picture—a play which impresses you with its extreme power and beauty.

## PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

# WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

THRILLS of ADVENTURE—SCREAMS of LAUGHTER—GLAMOURS of ROMANCE
A SMASHING STORY of RUM-RUNNING PERILS, LOVE, LAUGHTER AND THRILLS

A BEAUTIFUL PATHE PRODUCTION

## "THREE MILES OUT"

6 Reels Starring the adorable vivacious

MADGE KENNEDY

SEE HOW LOVE BRINGS TO JUSTICE A BAND of LIQUOR-SMUGGLERS!

The Programme includes a 2-Parts Pathe Comedy: "Inbad the Sailor"

Students of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day in the 5-15 p.m (S. T.) Show at Half Rates in Box, Sofa and First Class

To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.(S.T.)

# WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

# WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A PICTURE THAT PULSATES WITH THE HEART INTERES T

## "THE GAIETY GIRL"

8 REELS OF REAL JOY INFUSING ROMANCE.

FOR THE MOST ENTRANCING LOVE STORY OF THE YEAR SEE

## "THE GAIETY GIRL"

Starring MARY PHILBIN

THE GREATEST OF THE LATEST UNIVERSAL-JEWELS

NOTE—This being an 8-Reel Super-Jewel Picture, Patrons are requested to be in their seats punctually.

TO-NIGHT:— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6 and 9-45 p.m.
"MESSALINA"
With COUNTESS RINA DE LIGUORO.

## EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

## EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

# CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week
Sawrashtra Kinematograph Co.'s
Master-piece

## CHARKHA OR ANATH ABALA

A Rare Picture
*Time and Rates as Usual.*

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and worthless substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.


# HIGH COURT.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and Special Jury.

Emperor
vs.
(1) Krishna Subrao.
(2) Nana Ambaji.

The facts of this case have been already published in the columns of this paper.

After the addresses of counsel and the summing up of the learned judge, the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury brought a verdict of guilty against accused No. 1 on the charges of murder by a majority of 8 to 1 and by a unanimous vote on the charge of grievous hurt.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

With regard to accused No. 2 the jury unanimously brought a verdict of not guilty on the second charge of murder and abetment, but was divided by 5 to 4 on the first charge of murder.

His Lordship postponed his case till Monday for further consideration as to whether there should be a re-trial or not.

# CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, February 2, 1925.)

**BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.**

In the Division Court No. 52.
FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 757.

115-24—Insolvency P 25-24—Amarchand and M. Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.
116-24—Insolvency P 25-24—Amarchand and M. Narbadabai v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

14-24—2-97—Tyabji D and Co. Haridas Liladhar v Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Manecklal and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Dikshit D and S.
57-24—253-20—Judah and S, Mary Leonzini and ors v Gulambin Leonzini and ors, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.
90-24—5046-23—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Dhanji Bhatt v Narandas Ranchoddas and anr, Kanga and Co.
75-24—3316-23—Sukhtanker and G. J H Tracholer Ltd v Tajbhoy and Co, Payne and Co.
86-24-3024-20—Wadia G and Co, Mancherji Cursetji Khambatta v British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
81-24—998-24—Thakoredas and Co, Rajaram Gilda v Balkisson Hukmichand, Malvi M R and Co.
92-24—2892-21—Rustomji and G, Jehangir Framji Bharucha v Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and other, Jamsedji R and D.
93-24—2122-24—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji v Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons, Manubhai J and M.
95-24—2358-22—Mulla and M, Jamsedji Nowroji Gamadia v Maganlal Bankeylal and anr, Motichand and D, In person.
102-24—2645-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Ghandhi and anr v Kessarbai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
83-24—4653-21—Mulla and M, Padamsey Ratansy Kanji and ors v Shah Deochand Jeewa and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Amin and D.
98-24—473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co and anr v The Thames Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
106-24—1622-22—In person—Atmaram Beharilal v Dhanpatmal Divanchand, Malvi M R and Co.
110-24—3308-22—Little and Co, A D Shanks v Alice Maude Roberts and anr, Craigie B and C.
111-24—Re Sh R Act and Re Income Tax Act and Re Jubilee Mills Ltd, Thakoredas and D, The Jubilee Mills Ltd v The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, J C G Bowen.
114-24—809-22—Shamrao M and H, Esmailji Haji Cassum and Sons v India International Co, J P Wallace.
103-24—5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilal and K.
104-24—5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhoy v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and K.
105-24—5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhai v Ganesh Krishna Pundole and ors, Manilal and K.
94-24—4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
76-23—273-19—Vachha and Co, Pragdas Budhsein v Harnandrai Fulchand, Malvi M R and Co.

**BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH**
**In the Division Court No. 49.**

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

4131-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Dayambai and ors v Vazirbai Dawoodbhai Tyabji and ors, Khandwalla and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Thakoredas and D, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSE.

2817-23—**Rustomji and G, Manlvi Abumahomed Jaffer Valid Abdulla and others vs. Ahmed Abdul Sattar and another Tyabji D and Co.**

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

27-24—Re Mirza M Shirazee, Maniar and Co, Mirza Mahomed Shirazee v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Little and Co.
31-24—Re Vrajlal Tarachand, Motichand and D, Nanchand Khodidas v Premcorebai, Kanga and Co.
25-24—Re Ranmal Kalyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Moorji v Ismail Kalyan, Captain and V.
34-24—Re Dayabhai Shunilal, Thakoredas and Co, Kikibai v Babulal Harkisondas, Dayalji and Co.
29-24—Re Nowroji Edulji Mistri, Purnanand C and J, Dinbai Edulji Mistri v Buchoobai, Dallas and Co.
37-24—Re Goolbai Nowroji Behramji Mucadam Sahiar and Co, Ardeshir Naoroji Mucadam v Cawasji N C Mucadam and ors, Chitnis K and M.
38-24—Re Ratanbai, Dubash and Co, Bhugwandas Bhikha v Rukshmibai, Manilal H and Co.
8-24—Re Ramchandra Babaji Hudtarker, Dabholker and J. Parvatibai R B Kudlatarkar v Balkrishna Babaji Kadtarker, N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2756-23—Mehta L and Co, Vithaldas Purshotam v Purunbai, Crawford B and Co.
1796-23—**Mehta L and Co., Lalubhai Lalchand vs. Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and**
2020-23—**Jayne and Co, Canji Dwarkadas vs., Alj Mahomed Ali Abdul Rasool, Purshotamrai and Co.**
SC. CT. 1720/2852-23—**Amin and R, Gangabai vs. Nagindas Mulchand and others, Khandwalla and C.**
3361-23—Jhaveri and Co., Chandulal Dalsukhram vs., Manilal Hakamsey, Payne and Co.
3383-23—Malvi M R and Co., Nanjee Purshotam Meghji Hirjee and others vs. N C. Dalal and Co.
4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and Co, Mulji P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co.
464-23—Merwanji K and Co, Ramchandra Daulatram, Hanumanprasad Bagedia, Kapadia and Co.
4223-23—Mulla and M, Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Co, Premji Deoji and Co and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1358-15—Jamsedji R and D, Tayaballi Shaikh Cumrudin and another, Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Payne and Co.
2853-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Harichand and Co, Tricumji Jiwandas, Kanga and Co.
2361-24—Thakoredas and D, Shyamabai alias Kesarbai, Laxmidas Dayalji Lalji, Payne and Co.

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.**
**In the Division Court No. 54.**
**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.**

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

617-24—**Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.**
1370-24—**Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.**
866-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co, C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

2-25 Thakoredas and D, Bhanji Somji, Esmail Virji Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.
3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chmaitandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.
3798-24—Merwanji K and Co, Gorio Limited v Vithaldas Meghji, Tyabji D and Co.
897-24—Malvi M R and Co, Bhagwanji Cursondas and Co v Kakulbhai Umedchand, N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4442-22—**N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Raghvaya and Co.**
4742-22—**Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shekhant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.**
4099-24—**Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co**
2292-24—**Shah and Co, Sautokiram Ramsukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R**
1973-24—**Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.**
3847-24—**S A Tyabji, Shivlal Ratti, vs Mankukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.**
585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Saraswatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavaya N and Co.
3364-24—**Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.**
2789-24—**Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.**
1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2369-21—**Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpathbai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.**
3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.
3506-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.
3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhutta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.
3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.
3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors, Crawford B and Co.
4548-23—Madhavji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.**
**In the Division Court No. 53.**

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2201-24—Smetham B and L, Samuel Weiss and ors v Vishram Shivji and anr, Mulji P and P.
1754-23—Mulji P and P, Vishram Esmail and Co v Samuel Weiss and anr, Smetham B and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2354-24—**Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and G.**

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

3238-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleip Ahlsand Ltd v Chagan Giga Lakhan, Daphtary F and D.
In Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K and G, Simpson Firth and Co Ltd v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Little and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3118-20—Purnanand C and J, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah v Need and Co, Kanga Co.
2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj, Moorji Hirji and others, Malvi M R and Co.
In Arbitration Act, Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jaggannath, Applicant v Hirji Ghellabhai, Respondent, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3639-21—Daphtary F and D, Manchirshaw Dossabhoy Ghasiwalla, Louis Peltier and another, Crawford B and Co.
4274-21—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co, The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Madhavji and Co.
99-24—Ferrieca and V, Revaram Ajaram, Bhageth Balseth and another, Rustomji and G.
1476-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electric Engineering and Trading Co, Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux, Jehangir M and S.
94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.
703-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.
3739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amuakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others, Manilal and K.
4594-21—Jamsetji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D.
2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhaigat, Magniram Dehulal, Manubhai and Co.
1590-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Fatehchand Talmar.
1629-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Hilda Marian Pahlam, Cragie B and C.
1650-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Banalal Chhitarmal, Khandwalla and Co.

# MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

## WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 7th inst. amounted to £126,738,360 as compower with £126,735,900 on the previous Wednesday.

No fresh African gold came on the market this week. A Reuter's telegram from Pretoria dated January 12th thus deals with the gold situation in that country:—"It is officially announced that the Government, acting on the recommendations of the Currency Commission, has decided that it will not introduce legislation postponing the resumption of gold payments beyond June 30. Specie payments will accordingly be resumed on July 1, or at such earlier date as may be necessary under the existing legislation. With a view to assisting the restoration of the gold standard and its maintenance once it has been restored, the Commissioners recommend that the South African Reserve Bank should in future operate in the open market more actively than it has done in the past."

The gold output from the mines of the Transvaal for the last four years was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1921 | £34,486,991 |
| 1922 | £29,835,468 |
| 1923 | £38,839,603 |
| 1924 | £40,789,944 |

The output for December 1924 was 825,273 ounces, as compared with 802,313 ounces for the previous month and 784,519 ounces for December 1923.

Canadian gold output for 1924 is estimated as 1,525,00 fine ounces, value at £31,522,00, the Ontario mines alone producing 1,230,000 ounces as against 971,704 ounces in 1923.

The United Kingdom imports and exoprts of gold during December 1924 were as follows:—

| | Imports | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Russia | — | 1,922,470 |
| Netherlands | 5,888 | 177,706 |
| Belgium | — | 8,241 |
| France | 400 | 23,822 |
| Spain and Canaries | — | 5,402 |
| Egypt | — | 26,350 |
| West Africa | 151,824 | 5,132 |
| United States of America | 2,623,103 | — |
| Central America and West Indies | 1,323 | — |
| Various South American Countries | 1,560 | 500 |
| Rhodesia | 211,627 | — |
| Transvaal | 1,883,917 | — |
| British India | — | 1,688,376 |
| Straits Settlements | — | 11,364 |
| Other Countries | 21,995 | 319,821 |
| Total | £4,901,577 | £4,189,274 |

SILVER.

This week the price of silver has risen owing to a rather keen enquiry from the Indian Bazaars. This demand, however, has fallen off during the last few days, China has not been active, though some bear covering has taken place. The Continent has been a seller but America has been inclined to hold off, doubtless having some Eastern demand locally. It is reported that United States banks have been holding stocks in China so as to be in a position to pay for imports should a stringency of money arise.

Recent fluctuations in the price of silver have by no means coincided with those of the United States exchange.

'Far East Capital and Trade' of November 28th last states with reference to Chinese currency:—

"Silver dollars continue to go out in the same volume as in previous weeks, namely, on the average of three-quarter to one million dollars, and in spite of the fact that the Hangchow and Nanking mints are not functioning the stocks of silver dollars, as shown in the returns, have not shrunk! It all reminds one of the Biblical cruse of oil belonging to the widow that grew into big dimension.

The Elisha of the local monetary market is the august personage known as the bank compradore, whose duties comprise, among other things, to send in returns of silver and syce holdings, and apparently these individuals do not know or care less about the big outflow of silver dollars from Shanghai. For that reason, no reliance should be placed on the present so-called holdings of Shanghai in silver dollars. The quantity given out is as old as the hills and might very likely soon begin to wear whiskers."

The Canadian output of silver shows an advance of 1,700,000 ounces this year over last year, the total amounting to 20,363,500 ounces.

The United States Mint Bureau, with the co-operation of the U. S. Geological Survey, has issued a preliminary estimate which gives the refinery production of silver during 1924 as 64,792,216 ounces valued at $43,540,369, which is 8,542,954 ounces less than that returned for 1923.

No allotments were announced yesterday of India Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers. Tenders were invited for 100 lacs but applications were recieved only for 10 lacs of immediate T. T. at 18/5 25/32d. 100 lacs will again be offered next week.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

| (in lacs of rupees) | Dec. 22 | Dec. 31 | Jan. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notes in circulation | 17830 | 17921 | 18160 |
| Silver coin and bullion in India | 2232 | 2232 | 2232 |
| Silver coin and bullion out of India | — | — | — |
| Gold coin and bullion in India | 2232 | 2232 | 2232 |
| Gold coin and bullion out of India | — | — | — |
| Securities (Indian Government) | 5713 | 5713 | 5713 |
| Securities (British Government) | 1699 | 1700 | 2000 |
| Bills of Exchange | — | 200 | 200 |

No Silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th inst.

The stock in Shanghai on the 10th inst., consisted of 59,900,000 ounces in sycee, 37,000,000 dollars, and 6,860 silver bars, as compared with about 53,500,000 ounces in sycee 37,000,000 dollars, and 4,410 silver bars on the 3rd inst.

Quotations:—

January 8th 32d. cash 31-7/8d. 2 mos Bar Silver p. oz. std. 87s. 4d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
January 9th 32-3/16d. cash 32-1/16d. 2mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 87s. 2d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
January 10th 32-5/16d. cash 32-3/16d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std
January 12th 32-9/16d. cash 32-7/16d. 2 mos.

# FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

## F. A. CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The following are the results of matches played to-day in the second round of Football Association Cup:—

Bristol City nil, Liverpool one; Sunderland nil, Everton nil; Blackburn nil, Portsmouth nil; Sheffield United three, Wednesday two; Birmingham one, Stockport nil; Notts County four, Norwich nil; West Bromwich two, Preston nil; Spurs one, Bolton one; Swansea one, Villa three; Newcastle two, Leicester two; Notts Forest nil, West Ham two; Barnsley nil, Bradford City three; Bradford one, Blackpool one; Cardiff one, Fulham nil; Southampton one, Brighton nil; Hull three, Crystal Palace two.

The following are the results of matches played to-day in League Football:—

First Division:—Huddersfield two, Leeds nil; Manchester City nil; Bury nil.

Second Division:—Coventry three, Stoke one; Middlesborough one, South Shields one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare nil, Brentford nil (Abandoned); Northampton two, Exeter one; Plymouth two, Gillingham nil; Queen's Park Rangers one, Reading nil; Southend nil, Newport one; Swindon one, Millwall nil; Watford one, Bristol Rovers nil; Following matches were not played:—Brighton versus Bournemouth; Bristol City versus Luton; Charlton versus Swansea; Merthyr versus Norwich.

(Northern Section):—Barrow two, Halifax one; Chesterfield nil, Grimsby nil (abandoned); Crewe three, Durham City nil; Lincoln one, Nelson one (abandoned); Rotherham one, Hartlepools two; Tarnmere five, Ashington four; Walsall nil, Southport nil; Wigan Borough two, Doncaster two; Wrexham one, Rochdale nil; Match between Accrington and New Brighton was postponed on account of ground being unfit. Match between Bradford Darlington was not played.

(Scottish League):—Celtic one, Hibernians one; Cowdenbeath two, Dundee nil; Falkirk one, Raith Rovers one; Hamilton one, Rangers nil; Hearts one, St. Johnstone one; Kilmarnock nil, Aberdeen one; Morton nil, Motherwell nil; Partick Thistle two, Ayr United nil; Queen's Park one, Airdrieonians two; St. Mirren three, Third Lanark one.

The matches that were abandoned were due to the ground being unfit.—Reuter.

## RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The following are results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union, to-day:—

The Army beat Harlequins by six points to nil at Aldesshot; Blackheath eight, Oxford University twenty-one; London Irish ten, London Scottish eleven; London Welsh nil, Cross Keys eleven; Rosslyn Park eight, Old Merchant Taylors thirteen; Richmond four Leicester thirteen; Birkenhead Park sixteen, Manchester nil; Match between Mosely and Coventry was abandoned on account of heavy rain when the score was nil to ten points; Gloucester eleven Swansea thirteen; Rugby sixteen, Northampton three; Portsmouth Services three, Cardiff five; Llanelly four, Aberavon nil; West of Scotland fourteen, Edinburgh Institute three; Glasgow University five, Edinburgh University eighteen; Heriotonians twenty-six Edinburgh Wanderers three; Royal High School F. P. nil, Glasgow Academicals twenty-eight.

REPLAY.

In County Championship replay, Cumberland drew with Yorkshire at Carlisle, the score being 17 points all.—Reuter.

## HOCKEY IN POONA.

POONA, Jan. 30.

The Hockey matches held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana are in full swing. The match between the Kirkee Sports Club and the Young People team of Poona being drawn four times, the Police team played against the latter on the 30th instant and defeated their opponents by two goals to one.

## TENNIS IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Sydney.—In the Final of the Australian Lawn Tennis Championship Singles, Anderson beat Patterson 11/9, 2/6, 6/2, 6/3; and in Doubles Patterson and O'hara Wood beat Anderson and Kalms 6/4, 9/7, 7/6.—Reuter.

## BADMINTON AT BANDRA.

The following are the results of Thursday's matches:—

M. Tyabji and J. A. Ali beat M. Krishnaiyer and Seethramiyer, 21—2, 21—1.

S. A. Ali and H. Tyabji beat P. D'Lima and L. Fonseca, 21—4, 21—6.

A. Rodricks and W. T. Fernandes beat Martin Pereira and Martin Fonseca, 21—18, 21—18.

A. Karmally and E. Noronha beat N. Pillay and A. N. Other, 21—9, 21—16.

## REVOLUTIONARY PAMPHLETS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

It is reported that revolutionary pamphlets have been circulated in several places in the province.

Bar Silver p. oz. std. 86s. 11d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
January 13th 32-3/8d. cash 32-1/4d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 87s. 1d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
January 14th 32-1/4d. cash 32-1/16d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 87s/2. 8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
January 9th 32.281d. cash 32.145d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. Average 87s/2. 8d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.
The silver quotations to-day for cash and for two months' delivery are respectively 5/16d. and 3/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 30.

| For. | Steamer. | Date. | Mails close at |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. England | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered | | | |
| 3. Japan (superscribed) | | | |
| 4. China " | S/S Soudan. | 3rd Feb. 25. | 12 noon. |
| 5. .. " | | | |
| 6. Ceylon " | | | |
| 7. Straits Settlements | | | |
| 8. Mauritius | Homayun. | 2-2-25 | 3 p.m. |
| 9. East Africa | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. South Africa | Karagola. | 4-2-25. | 12 Noon |
| 11. Australia | S/S Maloja. via D'kodi & Colombo. | 3rd Feb. 25. | 6-30 p.m. |

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

### REPORT OF MESSRS A NORDEN AND CO.

December, 31, 1924.

Cotton: The prompt acceptance on Friday of the unexpectedly heavy volume of January notices, followed by an increasing disposition on the part of domestic mills to fix prices, caused a distinct change in sentiment. This was accentuated by the entry into the market of speculative interests whose bullish activities quickly caused an appreciable advance and a broadening of public interest. There was no fundamental change in the situation to account for the buying and, under the influence of a realizing movement and Southern hedge selling, half of the advance was lost.

In primary drygoods markets, sentiment has become more optimistic as a result of the generally satisfactry reports concerning retail holiday trade. Inventories have apparently been considerably reduced and, in consequence, an improving demand is anticipated. There is, however, no definite indication of any departure from the prevailing policy of buying only for current requirements. A fair business has been put through in the local cloth markets during the past few days, but price advances, although not in proportion to those of raw material, are being resisted.

The reduction in the wages of mill operatives in many parts of New England has encouraged increased production, but demand continues to be below expectations. Unless there is a marked improvement early in the New Year, an accumulation of stocks would appear to be inevitable.

The supply situation is unchanged. Exports continue on a large scale. January commitments are reported to be heavy and until these are filled, the present reluctance on the part of holders to dispose freely of their cotton is likely to continue. However there appears to be no reasonable doubt that supplies will be ample for all requirements.

Assuming that this season's cutturn of lint and linters will approximate 14,300,000 bales, the following table based on New York Cotton Exchange figures may be of interest:—

| Year | To come into sight after Dec. 26th | Visible Supply Dec. 26th | Total Available Supply |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921-22 | 4,026,00 | 4,009,000 | 8,030,000 |
| 1922-23 | 3,091,000 | 3,425,000 | 6,450,000 |
| 1923-24 | 2,910,000 | 3,800,000 | 6,710,000 |

It will be seen that the total available supply for the balance of this season is 2,500,000 bales in excess of that for the same period last season and 2,249,000 bales above that for 1922-23.

The fact that the Indian crop—estimated by the Government as 5,069,000 bales each of 487 pounds net, an increase of 822,000 bales over last year—is now beginning to move freely should not be overlooked. Exports from India are at present restricted on account of the price being above parity with American, but a decline is generally anticipated, which will probably be reflected in an increase in European and Japanese takings and a corresponding decrease in exports from the United States.

The accumulation of October contracts to which we referred last week has been less in evidence and offerings are more liberal as a result of low temperatures throughout the belt and beneficial rains in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. However, as a market factor, new crop prospects can have but little influence for some time to come.

We continue to be of the opinion that no advance, unless accompanied by a decided improvement in retail demand, can be sustained and that, under present circumstances, sales on bulges will prove profitable in the long run.

Coffee:—Influenced by the strength in the primary markets, the strong statistical position and the activity of importers who, in order to avoid the anticipated increase in the Brazilian export tax, have been buying more freely, prices advanced until yesterday when profit-taking and lower cables caused a sharp setback. We continue to favour the constructive side of the market, but present levels we think that purchases should only be made with a view to taking moderate profits.

Sugar:—There have been no outstanding developments in a dull holiday market. Quotations for refined sugar, although some reductions have been made, are still above a new crop basis and expectations of further cuts have restricted demand. Despite the fact that the enormous increase in world production is likely to result in considerable pressure being exerted in our market in the course of the next few weeks, we think that any weakness will be of a temporary nature and that purchases made on recessions will result favourably.

The Chicago Market:—After breaking into high ground, all grains sold off sharply on heavy profit-taking and short selling, which resulted in stop loss orders being uncovered. There was a decrease of 2,332,000 bushels in the visible supply of Wheat and although foreign demand may temporarily be lessened by the marketing of Argentine and Australian supplies, we think that purchases on any further recessions are advisable. The visible supply of Corn continues to increase and cash demand is indifferent. Prices may temporarily work lower. We continue to feel that Oats are too cheap relative to Corn and should be bought.

### RECEIPTS

Bombay, January 31

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th January, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 23199 Bales |
| Wheat | 12910 Cwts |
| Linseed | 5883 " |
| Rapeseed etc. | 5192 " |
| Gingellyseed | 3769 " |
| Poppyseed | Nil " |
| Groundnuts | 10430 " |
| Castorseed | 6 74 " |
| Rice | 2618 " |
| Myrabollams | 2839 " |
| Cottonseed | 23824 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil " |
| Gram | 3293 " |
| Jowar | Nil " |
| Masur | 1204 " |
| Barley | 355 " |
| Bajri | 6494 " |
| Oil | 749 Tins |

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 640.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 695.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 680.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.79 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.52.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.15.
London—Rome Liras 115.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Closed steady.

London, Jan. 30.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/2 steady.

London, Jan. 30.

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. 48½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/16.
Bar Silver 2 Months hence 32 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
### MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 17.82 |
| Christiania | 31.30 |
| Amsterdam | 11.89 |
| Switzerland | 24.86 |

YESTERDAYS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium | (yesterday's) | 92.10 |
| Athens | ( " ) | 285.50 |
| Prague | | 161.00 |

London, Jan. 30.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.52
Exchange on London in Germany 2010206
Exchange on London in Italy 115.07
New York, Jan. 30
Demand Bills 4,79,25.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 31. Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 15/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 31/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s | 1/6 3/16 |
| For Demand. | 642 |
| American Dollars | 280 1/2 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 157 1/2 |
| Shanghai | 214 |
| Japan | 107 3/4 |
| Singapore | 158 |

Market Steady.

### EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 15/16.
Bank's Buying T T Ready 1/6.
Bank's Selling T T February 7/8.
Bank's Buying T T February 15/16.
Bank's Selling T T March 13/16.
Bank's Buying T T March 7/8.
Bank's Selling T T April 3/4.
Bank's Buying T T April 13/16.
Bank's Selling T T May 3/4.
Bank's Buying T T May 3/4.
Bank's Selling T T June 3/4.
Bank's Buying T T June 23/32.

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 30.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
5 per cent. Rentes 21 1/8.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 5 1/2 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY.—Very Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 30.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 no change.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 101 1/2 no change.
Conversion Loan £78 3/16 —1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 101 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent 117 1/2
Consols 2½ per cent 58
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 66/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 96/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 97/14.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 103/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 100/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 101/13.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 102/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 102/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
TONE OF MARKET:—Steady but dull.

### SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The market closed weak. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial 1372/8, India 76/8, Central 22/10, Eastern 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 437/8, Alliance 90, Bombay Dyeing 1160, Century 570, Central India 528/12, Crescent 247/8, Fazulbhoy 1060 Finlay 875, Globe 50, Gokak 165, India Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 393/12, Khatau 155, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4730, Madhavji 390, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, New Great 426/4, Pabani 370, Pearls 575, Premier 90, Simplex 217/8, Swadeshi 640, Tata Mills 167/8, Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 400, Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet 4/13, B. Tramway 97/8, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd 150, New India Insurance 12, Shivrajpur 52/4, Tata Iron Ord 11, Tata Iron Defd. 32/12, Tata Hydro 860, Scindia Steam 6.

### SHARES.

London, Jan. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkong Bank | £14 1/4 |
| Chartered Bank | £21 1/4 |
| National Bank | £47 |
| P. & O. Bank | £11 5/8 |
| Eastern Bank | £6 3/8 |

### SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 31.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apollo Mill | 17 | Morarji Goculdas | 2700 |
| Elphinstone | 35 | Madras United | 575 |
| Emperor Edward | 450 | Union Mill | 225 |
| Assur Virjee | 10 | Laxmi Cotton | 4700 |
| Alliance Cotton | 85 | Vishnoo Cotton | 1740 |
| Indian Dy.& Blg. | 227-8 | Western India | 560 |
| Indian Mfg. | 950 | Wadia Woollen Mill. | 7-4 |
| Ex. D. Sassoon | 1-8 | Sassoon Silk | 557-8 |
| Indian Wol'n Mill | 17 | Sassoon Cotton | 41-4 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 420 | Sholapur | 10500 |
| Khachand | 6-4 | Standard Mill | 1550 |
| Koorla Mill | 155 | Hindoostan Mill | 1000 |
| Kastoorchand | 130 | Hyderabad | 2440 |
| Khandesh Mill | 2250 | Tata Power Elec. | 92-8 |
| Khatau Mill | 165 | Punjab Cement | 2-4 |
| Gold Mohur | 31 | Bombay Flour | inliq |
| Jamshed Mill | 130 | Union Flour | 32-8 |
| Jivraj Baloo | 900 | Oriental Life | 480 |
| Tata Mill | 170 | Emperor | 420 |
| Dawn Mill | 360 | New India | 12 |
| New City | 301/4 | Jupiter Ins. | 6-2 |
| Planet | 31-4 | Great India | 13 |
| Premier | 90 | Scindia Steam | 6 |
| Presidency | 70 | Eastern Chemical | 1-12 |
| Bradbury Mills | 475 | Port Canning | 635 |
| Bombay Indstl. | 16 | Bbay Telephone | 30-8 |
| Birla | 16 | " Uganda | 50 |
| Madhavji | 180 | " Burma New | 70 |
| Madhaorao Scindia | 60 | Bt. Burma Petrol | 4-13 |
| Mazeckji Petit | 2650 | Tata Oil | 9 |

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 58 5/8 +1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 +1/8

### BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Sovereigns Ready 14/1/6.
Sovereigns Forward 14/1/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/1/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/10.

London, Jan. 30.

Bar gold ready £87/1.
Silver ready d. 32/7.
Silver forward d. 32/3.
TONE OF SILVER—Very quiet. India and China doing nothing. Market quiet and idle but undertone is good. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

### LINSEED.

London, Jan. 30.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £25 1/8 Jan/Feb nominal.
Tone:—Quiet, opens rather easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 50 7/8 Mar/Apls Done and sellers.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. 50 7/8 May/Aug. Done

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 4 to 10 points lower in New York futures. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points up. The advance was due to local short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 30th instant as under:—

"Week end statistics are constructive.

A slight setback was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened about exchange at Rs. 454½ for fully good M. G. Broach April/May, and quickly improved to Rs. 455 on buying by a Broker. Around this level Commission Houses and Jobbers were sellers and the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 452½. But the market again recovered to Rs. 453½ on Japanese Houses buying and closed at Rs. 453.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 453½ and going down to Rs. 452½ on selling by a Japan House closed at Rs. 453 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 444 and declined to Rs. 442½ on selling by Commission Houses. At about this level prominent Shroffs bought lifting the values to Rs. 445 and the market closed at Rs. 444½ at 4 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 385.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, January 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 453 |
| Fully Good Bengal | March | 445 |
| Fine Oomra | March | 385 1/2 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 31.

| | Ready quality. | Average Fine. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | M.G. | .. .. |
| " | Fine M.G. | .. 400/410 |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 385 .. |
| Sindh Punjab | Fine M.G. | .. 400/410 |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 385 .. |
| Punjab Americans | M.G. | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingh. | Fine M.G. | 455/60 465/475 |
| Nagpur | " | 455/60 465/475 |
| Yeotmal | Fine M.G. | 450 465 |
| Pulgaon | " | 455/60 465 |
| Dhamangaon | " | 450 455/60 |
| Amraoti | " | 440/445 450/455 |
| Khamgaon-Akola | " | 440/445 450/60 |
| Mulkapur | " | 435/440 445/50 |
| Khandesh | " | 430 440 |
| " | F.G.M.G. | .. .. March. |
| Broach | Fine M.G. | .. .. 484 |
| " | Fully Good " | .. .. .. |
| Mushia | Fine " | .. .. .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 420 .. .. |
| Dharwar | S.G. | .. .. .. |
| Coompta | M.G. | .. .. .. |
| Westerns | " | 480/500 .. .. |
| " | H.G. | .. .. .. |
| Miraj | M.G. | 480/500 .. .. |
| Cambodia | " | 550 .. .. |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

January, 31, 1925.

New York market, 30th January.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.70 | Mar. | | 23.66 | —04 |
| 24.01 | May | 24.07+6 | 23.96 | —05 |
| 24.24 | Jul. | | 24.20 | —04 |
| 24.12 | Oct. | | 24.02 | —10 |
| New York spot on 29th Jan., | | | 23.95 | +05 |
| New Orleans | | | 23.85 | +20 |

Telegraphic market advices:—Small but steady market.

May highest 24.14 (10.35 a.m.) lowest 23.87 (at the opening.) range .27 points.

Liverpool market, 30th January.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12.60 | Jan. | | | 12.71 | +11 |
| 12.69 | Mar. | 12.72+03 | 12.72+05 | 12.81 | +12 |
| 12.80 | May | 12.84+04 | | 12.92 | +12 |
| 12.89 | Jul. | | | 13.00 | +11 |
| 12.79 | Oct. | | | 12.89 | +10 |
| Egyptian 27.70 | May | | | 28.45 | +75 |

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on local short covering and trade fixing call sales.

American cross rate 4.79.

### COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and Exp 2000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

NEW YORK 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 23.78 |
| May | 24.07 |
| July | 24.30 |

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 23.71 |
| May | 24.03 |
| July | 24.25 |

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 23.78 |
| May | 24.19 |

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

| | Liverpool, Jan. 31. | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 12.78 | —.03 |
| May | 12.88 | —.04 |
| July | 12.95 | —.05 |
| October | 12.82 | |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICE.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 12.68 | —.03 |
| March | 12.79 | —.02 |
| May | 12.88 | —.04 |
| July | 12.97 | —.03 |

EGYPTIANS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 31.40 | +.25 |
| March | 29.90 | +.25 |
| May | 28.70 | +.25 |
| July | 27.15 | +.15 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 12.71 | +.11 |
| February | 12.71 | +.12 |
| March | 12.81 | +.12 |
| April | 12.84 | +.12 |
| May | 12.92 | +.12 |
| June | 12.95 | +.11 |
| July | 13.00 | +.11 |
| August | 12.96 | +.10 |
| September | 12.92 | +.10 |
| October | 12.89 | +.10 |
| November | 12.86 | +.10 |
| December | 12.83 | +.10 |
| January | 12.81 | +.11 |

Tone:—Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.
### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 31.15 | +.16 |
| February | 30.30 | +.05 |
| March | 29.65 | +.30 |
| April | 29.05 | +.35 |
| May | 28.45 | +.75 |
| June | 27.65 | +.75 |
| July | 27.00 | +.70 |
| August | 26.45 | +.65 |
| September | 25.75 | +.60 |
| October | 25.35 | +.60 |
| November | 22.85 | +.60 |
| December | 22.70 | +.60 |
| January | 22.60 | +.55 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30.

COTTON:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 39,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 10,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 18,000 |

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 23.66 | —.04 |
| May | 23.96 | —.04 |
| July | 24.20 | —.04 |
| October | 24.02 | —.11 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 23.90 | —.05 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 23.75 | —.10 |

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 23.63 | —.11 |
| May | 23.87 | —.08 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 2/4.
Demand Bills 4.79.25
Silver Foreign Mined 68 7/8

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scinde | Good | 10.20 |
| | Fully Good | 10.60 |
| | Fine | 11.00 |
| Bengal | Good | 10.30 |
| | Fully Good | 10.70 |
| | Fine | 11.10 |
| Oomra | Good | 10.60 |
| | Fully Good | 11.10 |
| | Fine | 11.60 |
| Broach | Good | 10.85 |
| | Fully Good | 11.25 |
| | Fine | 11.65 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 30.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 7000 |
| Total Forwarded | 71000 |
| Total Imports | 107000 |
| Total Stock | 959000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 37080 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
### CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 31.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 23.77 | +.11 |
| May | 24.10 | +.14 |
| July | 24.32 | +.12 |
| October | 24.70 | +.05 |

### WHEAT.

London, Jan 30.

Cargo, South Australian 7 3/6 paid for shipment by 15th February to Alexandria.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi 7/1/6 paid for February shipment to Alexandria.
Karachi Barley 46 Jan/Feb sellers.
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 72/6 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. 73/6 Jan/Feb sellers.

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 31.

| | 12 to 1 O/C. | 1 to 2 O/C. | 2 to 3 O/C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 432-8 | .. | 435 |
| Bombay Cotton | 505 | .. | 505 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 1150-52-8 55 | 1150-55 | 1152-8 |
| Century | 567-8-66-4-67-8 | 565-67-8 | 76-565 |
| Nagpur | 527-8 28-12-31-4 | 527-8-30 | 25-523-12 |
| Colaba | 157-8 | 160 | 58-12-156-4 |
| Crescent ex-divi. | 242-8-45-42-8 | 242-8 | 243-12 |
| Indore ex-divi. | 392-8-93-12-91-4 | 392-8 | 91-4-390 |
| Kohinoor | 1260 | .. | 1250 |
| New Great | 443-12-31-4-36-4 | 432-8-35 | 31-4-422-8 |
| Pearl ex-divi. | 572-8-77-8 | 572-8-77-8 | 77-4-573-12 |
| Phoenix | 567-8 | .. | 567-8 |
| Bharucha | 110 | .. | 110 |
| Simplex | 220 | 218-12 | 16-4-215 |
| Swan ex divi. | 1245 | .. | 1245 |
| Swadeshi | 645 | 650 | 645 |
| Pabni | 370 | .. | 367-8 |
| Fazal ex-divi. | 1000-997-8-1010 | 990-1005 | 997-8 |
| Mathuradas | 250 | .. | 250 |
| Tata Mill | 167 8 | .. | 167-8 |
| Globe | 50 | .. | 50 |
| Mysore | 120 | .. | 120 |
| Madhavji | 392-8-90 | 395 | 90-387-3 |
| Finlay ex-divi. | 885 | .. | 885 |
| Gokak | 105 | .. | 105 |
| Edward Sassoon | 185 | .. | 185 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 135 | .. | 135 |
| Alcock | 202-8 | .. | 202-8 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 312-8 | .. | 312-8 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 96-4 | .. | 96-14 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy | 62-8 | .. | 62-8 |
| Bundi Cement | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Central E. Mining | 31-12 | .. | 32-8 |
| Indian Cement | 37-8 | .. | 37-8 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 10-12-11 | 11 | 10-12 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 28-2-27-8-28-14 | 28-12 | 33-12-32-8 |

### METALS.

London, Jan. 30.

English best Selected Copper
Standard Copper G.M.B. £68 1/4.
Copper Braziers £44 7/8.
Yellow Metal £84 1/2.
Hard Spelter £8 3/16.
Corrugated Sheets £30 1/2 nominal.
Tin Block 17 3/8
Tin Block £264

### BRASS.

Bombay, January 31.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 2/4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 1/4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 1/2 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 3/4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 2 | 60 | 0 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, January 31.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, German | 1/4 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 2 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 39 | 4 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1 | | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper 1 1/2 | | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| " " to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, | | 66 | 4 | 0 |
| " " 1 1/4 | | 67 | 0 | 0 |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The Market to-day opened around yesterday's closing levels and remained practically unchanged. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,600 bags, showing scattered purchase enquiries for spot Sugar.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment Jan./Feb/March Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 16/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug./Sept. Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Best Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb./March Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 30.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/3 Jan/Mar nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/4½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/1½ July/Sep. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/4½ July/Sep sellers.

London, Jan. 30.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was rather easier on easy side and with moderate trade. Closed at £23 1/8 paid for Jan./Feb.
Cottonseed Bombay £10½ Jan/Feb. near value.
Castorseed Bombay £24½ sellers for Jan/Feb.
Firm and held higher, but demand is quiet.
Rapeseed Toria was held higher, buyers not following. Closed £20 3/8 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Tone:—Dull and inactive.
Australian 71 Jan/Feb value.
Choice White Karachi 69/6 Jan/Feb buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 68/6 Jan/Feb buyers.
Tone:—Dull and inactive.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 67/6 April/May sellers.

### METALS.

London, Jan. 30.

English best Selected Copper
Standard Copper G.M.B. £68 1/4.
Copper Braziers £44 7/8.
Yellow Metal £84 1/2.
Hard Spelter £8 3/16.
Corrugated Sheets £30 1/2 nominal.
Tin Block 17 3/8
Tin Block £264

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVAL.

January 31.

Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Tanba Maru, Fujisawa, Kobe.
Bamora, Samuel, Busreh

S S Varsova: The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1556 tons, Captain J S Watson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain Fujisawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain W Samuel arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrh, with a general cargo and passengers.

## DEPARTURES.

February 1.

City of New Castle, Frew, Cochin etc, via Karcai.
Ibaia, Cossovich, Trieste.
Suhl, Hansen, Bangkok.
Egmont, Holt, Calcutta.
Zaraga, Brown, Karachi.
Leys, Jones, Hull etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer City of Exeter for Liverpool.
Steamer Acme for New York.

SS City of Newcastle:—The City Line steamer City of Newcastle, 4462 tons, Captain G. Frew, sailed yesterday from harbour for Cochin, with a general cargo.

SS Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain M Cossovich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

SS Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H Hansen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Bangkok, wit a general cargo.

SS Egremont:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Egmont, 2256 tons, Captain D Holt, sailed yesday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

SS Naringa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Naringa, 4118 tons Captain H Brown sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, wit same bottom cargo and 5 passengers.

SS Foyle:—The T M Company's steamer Foyle, 2351 tons, Captain E Jones, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, with a generakargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 31, 1925.)

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sbi.

2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 11/2 M M & Co.
5 Tatao Maru, 4670, Japan, 2/2, N Y Kaisha.
6 Birkenfels 3851 Hamburg, 7/2 L Edwards & Co.
7 Karagola 3647 Africa 2/2 M M & Co.
7 Moryada, Karachi, 5/2 M M & Co.
11 Shunko Maru, Kobe N.F, O S Kaisha.
12 Homestead 4122, New York, 5/2 Vol. Bros.
15 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton 4/2 O M T O.
14 Soudan, 4218, China 3/2, M M & Co.
17 Chanda 3941 Genoa, 5/2 M M & Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ischia 2470 Genoa, 3/2 L Trieatino.
2 Bassy, 2584 Dunkirk, 5/2 T M & Co.
6 Varco Genoa, 3/2 M Italiana.
7 Miaki Maru 2555, Kobe 4/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Elfield, 2731, Antwerp, 8/2, L Edwards Co.
9 Elderpore 3263 Kobe, 31/1 M M & Co.
12 [illegible] Haldar, 3662, Rangoon, 3/2 T M Co.
14 [illegible] Busreh 4/2/25 M M & Co.

### PRINCES DOCK.

Aungoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
Bolaiba 3899 Cal. 3/2 M M & Co.
Observator 2404 Barcelona N.F. Graham's Trading Co.
D E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe 4/2 N Y Kaisha
Faraida 3218 N F. N F. M M & Co.
K I. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
Khosrou, N.F., N.F., T M Co.
Sunneath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
Yokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mirja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Branka due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Matua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & D S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Naxunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nallera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

### FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 9th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Dumana due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Medusa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd February, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macundo due about 8th February Agent J F Co.
City of Exeter due about 2nd February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

### FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

### FROM HAMBURG.

Waldenfels due about 2nd February, Agent L Edward.
Neidenfels due about 3rd February, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 13th February Agent L Edward.

### FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

### FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk, due about 31st January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

### FROM TRIESTE.

Pilana due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

### FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 2nd February, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent L F Campbell Co.

### FROM KOBE.

Penang Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shinano Maru due about 6th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Amar Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 14th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru about 15th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

### FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

### FROM DUEBAN.

Karapara due about 7th February, Agent B M Co.
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

## IMPORTS.

January 31.

S S Othello from Hull, Agents, James Finlay & Co Ltd:—70 bales cotton; 238 cases piece goods; 118 drums paint; 34.8 kegs paint; 46 cases cycles; 25 cases scrap steel; 71 bundles 26 cases 22 packages Express machinery; 1600 castings in coil; 20 cases; 945 drums distillate fuel oil; 20 loose girder bars; 792 barrels scrap; 50 loose 6 x 1 pipes; 30 casks waste; 103 casks metal polish; 15.9 bundles steel; 5 bales cotton wool; 42 cases oil varnish; 10 cases cement; 1 case stationary; 1 case glassware; 10 steel casks liquid tar; 6 cases medicine; 140 loose m s angles; 10 bundles separating cloth; 1 case literature; 55 cases 1.0 kegs distemper; 289 cases colour; 26.0 0 loose galvanised sheets; 141 loose flats; 2 coil 4 packages wire rope; 6 trusses belting; 42 loose channels; 22 crates mahogo covers; 1.5 drums turps; 8 bundles 3 cases steel brackets; 8 cases 4 packages engine and parts; 16 loose joists; 1 loose by whose 3 loose m s plates; 2 cases old tiles.

## EXPORTS.

January 31.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—21 bales [illegible] 5 cases [illegible] 10 bales cocoanuts Azad and Co; 56 bales wool raw H S Ruttonji; 5 cases handicraft goods Sah A Ambalia [illegible] 1 case [illegible] M Ladhoo.

S S Dirchenfels for Hamburg:—110 cwt castor seeds Tamachi and Co.

S S Dirchenfels for Bremen:—280 cwt coffee Tata Coote and Sons Ltd.

S S Navigata for Denmark:—109 cwt mustard seed Volkart Brothers.

S S Gunsenda for Liverpool:—1.5.0 tons [illegible] Ltd.

S S City of Exeter for Marseilles:—3.000 cwt groundnuts unshelled shelled Volkart Bros; 300 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Homestead for New York:—101 bales cotton B meyer and Co; 158 cwt gum cadaya K kowayee & Co; 100 bales cotton raw mat.l Invt.

S S Bellfield for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton Re Textile Weaving Co; 70 tons tin cmppung I C Shaw Beare.

S S London for Hongkong: 32 cwt sharkfins H Saleman & Co; 30 cwt sharkfins H L Parana; 8 cwt fish maws E Dennys & Co.

S S Berkenfels for Amsterdam:—320 cwt coffee Tata Coote & Son.

S S Tokeshiwa Maru for Hongkong:—18 cwt fish maws H Ahmed and Sons; 1½ cwt ivory cut piece I Tyebally; 1½ cwt Africa ivory H Ramji & Co.

S S Bassy for Hull:—3000 cwt Indian cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste: 172 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros- 165 bales cotton raw Kilachand Devchand & Co; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—172 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton raw Kilachand Devchand & Co.

S S Miraki Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros- 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Miraki Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—101 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 679 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Atara Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Soudan for Osaka: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Atara Maru for Kobe:—3000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

# ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

The Committee which was formed to organize the Reception Committee of the 15th Session of the All-India Shia Conference having successfully completed its work was dissolved and a Reception Committee was formed with more than 200 members.

On Saturday night a meeting of the Reception Committee members was held in Shustari's Imamwada under the presidentship of Nasir-ul-mulk Janab Nawab Shujatali Saheb ex-Sadr of Iran, and transacted the following business:—

(1) The election of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was postponed till the next meeting of the Committee.

(2) Nazim-ul-hujjar Aga Mirza Hashim Saheb Isfahani was appointed General Secretary of the Reception Committee.

(3) Seth Dawoodbhai, Haji Naser, Mr. M. Nazim Ansari and Mr. Abid Ali Jafer Bhai were appointed as Secretaries of the Reception Committee.

(4) Seth Ibrahim Bhai Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Seth Vazirali Bhai Baudeali were elected as Treasurer.

The following Sub-Committees were formed:—(i) Pendal Sub-Committee, (ii) Propaganda Sub-Committee, (iii) Delegates' Committee, (iv) Volunteers' Sub-Committee, (v) Members' Enrolement Sub-Committee, and (vi) Medical and Sanitary Sub-Committee.

It was resolved that all the members of the above Committees would constitute the Managing Committee of the Reception Committee and all the Sub-Committees and the Managing Committee have powers to co-opt as many members as the respective Committees deem necessary.

# ELECTRIFICATION OF RLYS.

## GOVERNOR TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will perform to-morrow (Tuesday) morning the opening ceremony of the Electrification of the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Rly. As His Excellency will drive in state from the Secretariat to the Victoria Terminus the following roads and areas will be closed from 11 a.m. until after the procession has passed under orders of the commissioner of Police Bombay:—Mayo Road—from Secretariat to Churchgate Street, Churchgate Street (west), Esplanade Road in the vicinity of Flora Fountain, Hornby Road from Flora Fountain to Victoria Terminus.

# NEW FARSI SANATORIUM AT SUVALI.

## OPENING CEREMONY.

The new commodius Sanatorium for the Parsees, built by Mr. Hormusji Manekji Chowna, J. P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at the pleasant little village of Suvali, a healthy seaside resort on the Western Coast, 14 miles away from Surat was opened last week by Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt. A large number of visitors were invited for the occasion by Mr. Chowna, and the village presented a gay and animated appearance. A big shamiana, tastefully decorated, was provided for the occasion, Mr. Chowna has built this sanatorium at a cost of Rs. 27,000, and it may be noted here in passing that his family has established many religious and communal institutions in this Village.

The Parsi Anjuman of Suvali presented an address to Mr. Chowna for all his beneactions and charities, Mr. Hormusji R. Mistry, on behalf of the Anjuman, read and presented in a silver casket, the address, in which, inter alia, it was stated that the village, on account of its situation on the Arabian Sea Coast, was long recognised as a good health resort, but owing to the lack of hotel or other lodging facilities, Parsis were unable to take advantage of this place. By the establishment of this Sanatorium, fully furnished, Paris of Bombay and Gujerat will be able to come up here for their health. The address expressed a hope that other wealthy Parsis emulating the good example of Mr. Chowna, would extend their charitable hands towards this village and help the worthy educational movement taken up by the Anjuman of establishing an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School in the village, the want of which is very keenly felt here in the absence of a well-organised School. After narrating the other charities of the Chowna family, the address referred in very feeling terms of Mrs. H. M. Chowna's deep sympathy for her community, and the many private charities she unostantateously gives to the needy, and wished a long life, all prosperity and and health to Mr. and Mrs. Chowna.

### MR. CHOWNA'S REPLY

Mr. Hormusji Chowna, replying to the address, said that he had been greatly flattered by the kind references to his wife and to himself in the address, but he assured them that he had done nothing more than performing his humble duty towards his community. In bringing into existence this Sanatorium he had fulfilled the cherished desire of his revered parents, who had always a loving corner in their hearts for this village. The silver casket presented to him that day would always remind him of this native place of his ancestors, and he would always be willing to be of some service to it. The old veteran Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman and his illustrious consort Lady Soonabai, deserved their warmest thanks for the great trouble they had taken, in spite of their advance age to come so far away. He expressed a hope that the Sanatorium would be the means of resorting hundreds and thousands of Parsi invalids to robust health. Mr. Chowna laid great stress on the importance of having a well-organised School in the village, and honed that the fund, inaugurated by the Anjuman for the establishment of such a school would be soon fully subscribed and a well-conducted school would, in the near future be brought into existence. When the village was fortunate enough to have a dispensary, a fire temple a sanatorium etc., it was not too much to expect that it would soon get the benefit of a good school. Mr. Chowna advised the Anjuman to give the children of the soil education in Agriculture and Industries, which would greatly help them in their future rural lives.

### SIR TEMULJI NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Temulji Nariman, in declaring the Sanatorium open in a short speech, referred to the fact that the fire-temple of the village owed its existence to the benevolence of Mr. Chowna's ancestors, and he was glad to find that Mr. Chowna himself had followed in their footsteps by building this Sanatorium at a cost of more than a quarter of a lakh of Rupees. Dr. Sir Temulji said that at first he did not believe in the necessity of having a Sanatorium in this village, but when he yesterday saw, for the first time in his life, the beautiful sea coast and felt the full effects of the health restoring pure Western winds, he admitted at once the necessity here for such an institution. He hoped that this Sanatorium would be a source of lasting benefit to his community, and Mr. Chowna would continue to show the same sympathies towards the needs of the people of the village, and would deserve many more caskets and addresses for his charitable deeds.

Shawls and prizes were then awarded to all those who had helped in bringing the Sanatorium in existence Mr. H. R. Mistry on behalf of the Anjuman, thanked Sir Tempulji and lady Nariman for the great interest they took in the matters relating to the Anjuman, after which the gathering dispersed. All the guests were very thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Chowna for the good hospitality they enjoyed during their stay at this place.

# CALCUTTA MAIL DERAILED.

## BETWEEN KASARA AND IGATPURI

## INCOVENIENCE TO LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALYAN, Jan. 31.

Six bogie carriages of down Bombay-Calcutta mail were derailed on Thaul ghauts at mile 77½ at 11/37 last night. Single-line working is in force and normal working is expected at 6 o'clock this evening.

## PASSENGERS TRANSHIPPED.

On Friday at about 11 30 p.m. six bogie carriages of Down Bombay Calcutta Mail train were derailed at Thaul Ghats at mile 77½ from Bombay. Single line was working till evening when normal traffic was resumed.

Further enquiries show that the derailment reported between Kasara and Igatpuri. The mail train consisted of about nine carriages. Immediately another rake was sent to the scene of occurrence and the passengers were duly transhipped. The derailment caused some inconvenience in local traffic and some local trains and down mail trains were late in reaching Victoria Terminus.

# ADEN IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

## MR. H. A. LALLJEE'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee, M. L. C., has given notice to move the following further resolutions at the February Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, which meets on the 10th instant.

"This Council recommends that the Government be pleased to depute an educational expert or experts, preferably one having some knowledge of Arabic, Urdu, and Gujarati, to Aden with the object of reviewing the present state of education in Aden and to report, after consultation with Arabs and Indians there, on the advisability of reorganising the whole of the system of education as existing at present, with a view to improve the efficiency and standard of education and to afford more facilities for secondary education."

"This Council recommends that with a view to give direct representation to the tax-payers of Aden in affairs of civic administration of the Settlement, the Government be pleased to introduce a Bill on the lines of the Dessa Contenment Act of 1924."

"This Council recommends to the Government that in view of the enormous growth of trade of the port of Aden during the last twenty years and with a view to introduce the principle of representation on the Board of Aden Port Trust, they may be pleased to introduce a bill on the lines of Karachi Port Trust Act to allow for the representation of the various interests in Aden."

# LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—A confusion has arisen in respect of Local Board Elections on account of faulty wording of sec. 15 of the Act VI of 1923. The Director of Information issued a Press-note on 6th October 1924. He is of opinion that "the effect of sec. 15 of the Local Boards Act, is to make a qualified voter in one constituency a voter in all the Taluka or district constituencies as the case may be and he could on the polling day go round to as many constituencies as he could conveniently reach and vote in each." Now this is against the spirit of Sec. 14 (2) of the same Act where it has been laid down "to vote at the election of a member for *the constituencies* for which *such* list has been prepared" (italics mine). Recently the District-Judge Surat acting under sec 19 of this Act held an enquiry into an election dispute and cancelled all such votes with the result that the declared result had to be amended. No sooner did I learn this from "Asahakar" a daily published in Surat, I brought the fact to the notice of the Director of Information and inquired of him whether this decision in any way affected his Press note. It may be due to his not knowing definitely of the issues involved or other misunderstanding but he wrote to me that his Press-note was not affected by the Surat decision. But I have on enquiry that the judgment in Surat is largely if not entirely based on sec 14 (2).

Now the Collector of Kaira has gone one step further. Not only has he disregarded the Provision of sec. 12 (1) which requires affixing the Dist., Board Voters' list in or near the offices of the Taluka Local Boards over and above that of mamlatdar and mahalkari but he is now intending and arranging to make a qualified voter in one constituencies a voter to vote in all the constituencies not by asking him to go round those constituencies as does the Director of Information but by making arrangement to get his votes registered at his own constituency and polling station. This is all a series of blunders at the cost of poor candidates. I hope the authorities concerned will hestir themselves and set the matter right immediately and will not allow the bogey of prestige to stand in the way.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Jan. 30. C. A. VYAS.

# SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

## KEEN GAME ON THE COOPERAGE.

Four fixtures were decided on Saturday, only one of them providing class hockey. The Portuguese Republicans showed their certainty in annexing the victory over the Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) by turning out only seven men. If they find it so very difficult to get a full team, it would not be a bad idea at all if they went in for some game which does not require the services of such a large number of players. Badminton and Chess are especially recommended. The defeat of the Hindu Gymkhana came as a surprise as this team has been doing very well. The fault lies in the fact that this club has not had the same team for any two consecutive games. The match between the Customs and the B. B. and C. I. Rly. was a disappointment inasmuch as the latter team were expected to put up a better show. The inclusion of Gerrard, late of the Y. M. C. A., did not have any material effect on the team; it is not possible to patch up one team by trying to break up another. The Custom defence proved too warry for the wily Fairman who could only bring off one goal. The meeting between the Y. M. C. A. and the Lusitanians provided one of the most exciting games seen for many a day, the Y. M. C. A. being distinctly unfortunate in losing to their lucky opponents.

### Y. M. C. A. (BYCULLA) WIN 2—0.

The first match on the Oval between the Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) and the Portuguese Republicans could scarcely be called hockey and though the former team won by two goals there was little to choose between the teams. In fact, comparatively speaking, the Portuguese Republicans were the better side. Conway opened the scoring for his team in the first half and Barnett increased it in the succeeding half. Conway possesses speed and stick-work and should do well in better company.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla):—P. Ambosta; Jacob and Sampson; Marquis, Josephes and Rubens; Vincent, J. Ambosta, Conway, Barnett and Bayross.

### E. TELEGRAPH BEAT HINDU GYM. 5—0.

In the next match on the Oval the Eastern Telegraph trounced the Hindu Gymkhana to the tune of five goals. The Hindu team with two men short, and against a strong side such as the Eastern Telegraphs this can have only one result. Shete and Pathare played well for the Hindus, but the pressure proved too much for them. Lobo scored the first goal and Haverlock increased the lead. Shortly before half time Lobo scored the third goal for his side. After the five minutes' rest Lobo further distinguished himself by adding two more goals.

Eastern Telegraphs:—Natividado; Lewis and Gonsalves; Anunstine, Pereira and Continho; Mendez, Haverlock, Lobo, Cecil and Williams.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Gorakshkar; Shete and Pathare; Gupta, Khote and Gore; Kothare, Patanjlee and Jayaker.

### CUSTOMS BEAT B. B. 5—2.

Although a good game was expected of this match on the Cooperage, the Customs proved easily the better side and won by three goals. There were some slight changes in the Customs team, Gerrard being shifted to the inner position where he justified the change by scoring four goals. The Railway took the lead through Johanna but Castellino equalised. Fairman then got through and put his side ahead, Gerrard soon equalising. After the change over Fairman found himself too well marked to be effective. The Customs monopolised play after this and went ahead through Gerrard who scored the next three goals.

Customs:—Gordon, Butler and Thompson; Taylor, Lenn and Hierlcher, Hempelette, Gerrard, Castellino, Rook and Singleburst.

B. B. and C. I. Rly.:—O'Neil; C. Fox and Gabriel; Green, Johanna and Gerrard. E. Fox, Francis Mitchell, Fairman and Roach.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornbeck and Smith.

### Y. M. C. A. LOSE TO LUSITANIANS 1—0.

The Y. M. C. A. were very unlucky in losing to the Lusitanians after they had had the better of the exchanges throughout the game. Half-time found the score nil all. In the second moiety Dominic scored the only goal of the match after a fine individual run. The Y. M. C. A. made strenuous efforts to equalise but their luck was out and they retired beaten. Mayers, their centre forward, took a fatherly interest in his team and his admonishing tones were often raised in righteous criticism. Strangely, however, his colleagues did not seem to fully appreciate him.

Lusitanians:—Continho; J. Coutinho and Reino; Peter, Pinto and Gomes; Misquita, Cardoza, Pais, Dominic and Cajetan.

Y. M. C. A.:—Ernst; Smith and Evans; Clynes, Leontzini and White; Netstcher, Spilane, Mayers, Whitaker and Thompson.

Referees:—Messrs. Fox and Turner.

## BOXING AT GLASGOW

LONDON, Feb. 1.

At Glasgow for the Fly-weight Championship of Europe, Clark (Britain) beat Montreuil (France) on points.—Reuter.

# THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

## PATHE CINEMA.

There can be no question whatever but that The Prodigal Son which has just been shown at Pathe Cinema proved an unqualified success and everything points to the second and concluding part of Sir Hall Caine's great book being equally if not more popular. "The Return of The Prodigal" forms the sequel to "The Prodigal Son" and shows what happens after the death of Thora.

There is an irresistible charm about this story of Sir Hall Caines. It is simple yet with an atmosphere charged with tragedy. It is fascinating to watch the struggle Magnus makes to keep his mother and Thora's child when Oscar, his brother, is sent away. It is interesting to follow the further downfall and then rise to fame of the man who has sent his wife to her grave and ruined his father.

The author handles his characters with that delicacy and skill which has earned for him the distinguished position he holds and the producers have wisely followed his pages with commendable exactness.

From a point of view of acting and general staging this play must be placed in the first rank and Stewart Rome who already is a famous cinema artist has certainly added another success to his list.

His portrayal of the part of Magnus is wonderful and stamps him as, what he undoubtedly is, an actor of outstanding ability.

It is difficult to signal out any one scene or incident for special mention, the whole picture is uniformly good, but the realism of the gaming room scene is distinctly gripping whilst the final scenes on the farm in Iceland on the eve of the home of Magnus being sold up are too beautiful for any but an accomplished pen to describe.

One realises why the author is described as a master writer and also why he compliments the producers on their picture. Between them they have given us something which will linger in the memory.

We look forward to future Pathe programmes with considerable interest.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel. Address by Lady Wilson at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Bombay Baby Week:—

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Bombay Baby Week:—

Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 31, (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m., Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 1 (Sun) Sunrise 7h 13m., Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 2 (Mon) Sunrise 7h 12m., Sunset 6h 32m.
Feb. 3 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 32m.
Feb. 4 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 33m.
Feb 5 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb 6 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 34m.
Feb 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.
Feb 8 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 2nd instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

22006

### ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 34th instruction class of the Esean community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man". Part 3 will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

### BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday, the 5th instant, to continue the debate on "Vernacular as the medium of instructions in schools." Persons interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

### "HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY."

Under the auspices of the School of Religions, Swami Sharvanand of the Ramkrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "Hinduism and Christianity" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Parthana Samaj Hall. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. All are cordially invited.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 20th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

## THROWN AWAY ALIVE.

### FEMALE CHILD FOUND LYING ON ROAD.

A newly-born female child was found lying on the De Lisle Road on Friday at 3-30 a.m. It was alive and crying when Police Constable 687 D went to the spot in the course of his rounds. The child was taken to Bai Motlibai Hospital. Inquiries as regards parentage elicited no information. There were bruises on the lower half of the left side of the chest, on the left shoulder and left side of the face. The child died on Saturday at 3h 3-20 p.m.

At an inquest held by Dr. Nunan, a verdict of death from shock following exposure was returned.

## KNOCKED BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

### A HINDU DIES ON SPOT.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Pandu, a Hindu aged 45.

The evidence showed that on Saturday a police constable on traffic duty saw a runaway horse with a carriage at the junction of Dadhowmie Road and Kolsa Street. The carriage was a private one. The police constable caught the horse and stopped the carriage. Being informed that some pedestrians had been injured he went to the spot and found a Mussalman and the deceased lying on the road. He had them removed to the J. J. Hospital. Pandu died on the way to hospital.

In the opinion of the Surgeon the cause of death was internal haemorrhage.

The inquest was adjourned to the 7th instant.

## FATAL SLEEP UNDER WAGGON.

Dr. Nunan held an inquest touching the death of an unknown Hindu.

The evidence showed that on Saturday at 2 p.m. a shunting master at the Carnac Bridge Yard had ordered twelve waggons to be brought from Shed No. II. While waggons were being tied to the engine, he heard people shouting that an accident had occurred. He went to the spot to find the deceased lying injured between two rails. His head and knee were injured. He died on the spot. Apparently the deceased was sleeping under the waggons and met with the accident when they were being shunted back.

A verdict of accidental death was brought in by the jury.

## BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 IV. Wave length 387 meters.

Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte—Solo—Andante and Rondo Capriccioso—Mendelssohn.
Mr. Stevens—Song—Selected.
Miss Austin—Song—Selected.
Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte—Solo—Barcarole—Mendelssohn.
Mr. Stevens—Song—Selected.
Miss Austin—Song—Selected.

The death took place at Bombay of Shrimati Rajkumari Bai the only daughter of Diwan Bahadur Seth Jivandas and sister of Seth Govindas M.L.A. of Jubbulpore on the 30th of January at the premature age of 24. The event is more tragic in view of the fact that the marriage ceremony of Seth Govindas's daughter was to be performed on the 18th instant.

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*Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.*

*The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.*


**The Bombay Chronicle**

*MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1925.*


## INDIAN MERCHANTS AND GOVERNMENT.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber may not be graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor as that of the rival European Chamber, but so far as the public are concerned, the speeches on these occasions reflect in truer sense their feelings and opinions than the renewal of promises of mutual help and advancement between the political power in India and the English merchants, who find business in India profitable, which takes place annually at the office of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The orations, which emanated from the retiring Chairman and from the new office bearers, were full and comprehensive. We are sure the public in Bombay will appreciate the tribute which was paid to Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the founder of the institution, for his unceasing effort in bringing the Chamber to the position which it occupies to-day. If we venture to advise that worthy public man as to the future, it will be that he should rest on his laurels and leave the active burden of the Chamber to be borne by younger shoulders. In the excellent review of the year's activity, which Mr. Manmohandas gave, a prominent place was rightly given to the question of currency and exchange, because there can be no doubt but that the depression of trade in which the country finds itself to-day with industries in a weakened and collapsing condition, with merchants anxious about the preservation of their capital and their very existence, with unemployment making its devastating presence felt in every class of the community, is the result of the adverse exchange policy adopted in India by Sir Basil Blackett, an officer of the British Treasury, at the dictation of financial interests in London and in order to suit the conveniences of business interests in the United Kingdom rather than the producer, the farmer and the industrialist of India. We have amply demonstrated how an attempt is being made to make out that the return to the gold standard is a dangerous thing for India, whereas financiers of much higher standing than Sir Basil Blackett are, across the water, crying themselves hoarse about the benefits of free convertibility into gold once again. So long as the return to sound currency is deferred in India, whether by misleading the public about world conditions or by the intervention of an official packed Committee, the Chairman of the Chamber rightly declared, there could be no hope of improvement. It was further brought out prominently that the failure of the Government in the matter of stores purchase was also the result of the same interference from London, which makes the executive in India not only powerless but ridiculous. We cannot conceive for a moment that Lord Reading or any member of his Cabinet could be disinclined to accept the system of rupee tenders in India and to transfer the chief control for the purchase of stores to the department established in India. What the public must, therefore, complain about is that the officials in India do not tell them that, owing to interference from London they are unable to do anything. If they had been more frank on this issue and emulated the example of Sir Witham Meyer who spoke the truth before the Railway Committee more strenuous efforts would have been made to shake off the power of London than have been made in the past. The Chairman of the Chamber further endorsed the view expressed in these columns on the question of the transference of port administration to the Government of India. Amongst the other topics, to which marked attention was called, was the humiliating position of Indians in the Colonies. Here, also, as we have shown, the cause of Indian Overseas has suffered by the invertebrate policy adopted by Lord Reading and his Government. Indians harassed in foreign lands may send delegates to India to arouse the sympathy of their brethren and this sympathy may be translated into constitutional action as in the case of the deputation which recently waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. But all that will end in a mere despatch from India to be forgotten in the archives of the Whitehall.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna, who has been appointed Chairman for the ensuing year, sounded a note of warning that the economic interests of India might suffer if labour legislation were passed hurriedly and without proper consideration being given to it as to whether it is suitable to the conditions of India by means of conferences of the representatives of Capitalists, Labour and the State. We extremely regret the attitude adopted by Mr. Sethna which is obviously a short-sighted one and not consistent with a truly national conception of industrialism. Will Mr. Sethna and those who share his view let industrialism grow in India without safeguarding the Labour, that is, human, interests involved and thus reproduce all the evils of sweating, slums, poverty and disease, lack of education and leisure, bad housing and semi-starvation, and, above all, the slow but sure crushing of all the finer human instincts? Or will they profit by the experience of the West and by taking preventive measures save India from an industrialism that will be a curse rather than a blessing to her people? If, therefore, we take a sane and broad view of Labour legislation, we shall find that it will foster rather than hinder the growth of industries which truly subserve national and non-sectional interests. As things are at present, what is wrong with Labour legislation is not that it is far too advanced for Indian conditions but that it is not sufficiently advanced. It is surely not suggested by Mr. Sethna that it is not in the interests of India, not to speak of Labour, that due encouragement should be given to the unorganised mass of Indian Labour to organise itself or that a suitable machinery be devised to settle industrial disputes in order to prevent the growth and intensification of class war or that maternity benefits should not be provided for women workers? The time has, in fact, come in India for a close examination not only of the conditions of work in cotton, jute and other factories, the mines and the farm, but also of the conditions of life of the poor after they have done their work. Can Mr. Sethna tell us that such examination has taken place on an adequate or extensive scale? Have the Millowners' Association in Bombay, the Jutewalas in Calcutta or the colliery owners as a body at any time spent one rupee on the examination of the health and conditions of life of their employees outside the factories?

However, apart from this, it is not difficult to perceive a marked under-current of discontent at the attitude of the Government on some of the major questions, which have been handled by the Chamber in the past. It is, therefore, deplorable that the Chamber cannot bring itself to take a stronger line of action than it has done hitherto in order to secure some attention being paid to the policy indicated in its representations and the policy, which, we believe, is calculated to secure the good of the country. As we have mentioned, it is impossible for the Finance Department to pay heed to the true interests of this country and any number of resolutions and representations will not avail them to that end. The only step, which the Chamber should take in order to make an impression on the Government, is to instruct its representative in the Assembly to oppose the next budget and we, therefore, welcome this note of practical politics which was introduced in the speech of Mr. S. R. Bomanji. Year after year now the Chamber has done valuable work in educating public opinion on exchange and other allied topics. It has certainly succeeded in exposing a thoroughly artificial system arising out of alien dictation carried on in absolute disregard of the real good of the Indian people. This will continue so long as the representatives of the people have no effective control over the administration. The only nominal power, which the Assembly has at the moment is to approve and pass the budget and the financial bill. We trust its disappointment and disillusionment at the failure of legitimate means hitherto adopted will open the eyes of the Chamber to the need of the final step being taken viz., to instruct its representative to assist in throwing out the budget and the finance bill when they come before the Assembly next month.

## HINDU TRUSTS.

When Sir Hari Gour introduced his Bill last September for the orderly management of Hindu Religious and Charitable Trusts, the Government of India pleaded for a postponement of the measure. They wanted time to guage the opinion of Local Governments, and now it is interesting to see them oppose the measure with a fantaronade of shifty excuses. They support their hostile attitude on two grounds: religious and charitable subjects are a transferred subject and like jealous protectors of the rights of Ministers, they champion the jurisdiction of the glorified clerks known as Ministers. Between September and January Lord Reading took care to ratify the Madras Religious Endowments Bill as if to recognise the strictly provincial character of such measures. He, by a magnanimous essay in law, regularised the errors of the Madras enactment and shaped provincial precedent. The Government's solicitude for the plenary status of Ministers is very touching, but in a case of voluntary reform by the Assembly their attitude was wholly misplaced. Sir Basil Blackett, in justifying the infamous conduct of India's "representatives" at the Opium Conference, referred to the "manufacture" of opinion unpalatable to the Government. Possibly the concern of the Assembly in respect of religious charities and trusts is also a wicked feint in the eyes of the Government. We always thought that while the Reforms were futile for restricting foreign exploitation, both political and economic, the Government were inclined to treat internal amelioration with indulgence. They pompously co-operate in the passing of minor enactments like the Red Cross Act, while in the region of finance, trade and law and order, they resort to obstruction. Why should they affect immense concern for provincial jurisdiction when non-officials are eager for reform? We presume that when the question of Prohibition is discussed, Government will try to screen themselves with the excuse that Excise is in some provinces a transferred subject and that they cannot afford to be so unscrupulous as to encroach upon the discretion of Ministers. In regard to the better management of religious and charitable trusts, the Assembly has a perfect right to legislate. The social economy of Hindus is such that the provincial partition of reform becomes artificial. A temple in Rameshwaram or Benares may be considered from the view-point of geographical location, but its regular administration and revenue are of All-India interest. Our provincial frontiers are an accident, and if orthodox excitement in local areas is the justificationt of reform, the Wakfs Act would never have been passed: at least the Bombay Government took the extraordinary course of taking exception to the Bill in the name of the Province.

# Notes of the Day.

**Zaghloul's Protest.**

Zaghloul Pasha has telegraphed to the British Foreign Office on behalf of the Wafd protesting against the recent British action in the Sudan as an infringement of King Fuad's rights. The action to which Zaghloul refers is, of course, the creation of the new Sudan Defence Force and their separation from the Egyptian Army, which virtually means the separation of the Sudan from Egypt. This action is so inconsistent with the legitimate claims of Egypt and the solemn declarations of the British Government, not to speak of the 1899 Convention, that even the puppet Ziwar Pasha was moved to protest against it. "Egypt", he said in a recent note to Lord Allenby, "makes legal reservations and affirms that any events resulting from the withdrawal of the Egyptian troops and the creation of the Defence Force cannot influence the solution of the definite status of the Sudan which is reserved for future negotiations. The ties uniting Egypt and the Sudan cannot be broken." But while making this protest, Ziwar Pasha is helping the betrayal of his country's cause by allowing himself to become a tool in the hands of those who have virtually annexed the Sudan for its cotton. Nemesis, however, will soon overtake him as it overtakes all those who subordinate their country's interests to other considerations.

**Slavery or Service?**

The debate on the resolution of Mr. M. K. Acharya in the Legislative Assembly, urging an enquiry into the grievances of the subordinate railway employees, has been postponed and will be resumed this week. Sir Charles Innes speaking on the resolution sought to make the flesh of non-official members interested in trade and commerce, creep by declaring that if the resolution were passed it would give rise to discontent which would spread all over India and result in strikes, and dislocate traffic and trade. Not content with this he went out his way and read an unworthy and unwarranted motive into a perfectly legitimate circular addressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi to Railway Unions asking for specific information regarding the grievances of their members. "Whatever grievances there might be", he concluded orracularly, "a roving commission was hardly the remedy." A roving Commission is, of course, only required when the "grievances" of the Imperial Services have to be redressed. The attitude adopted by Sir Charles Innes is a fresh proof of the callous disregard by Government of the interests of subordinate services. In view of such an attitude it is no wonder that the Railway authorities pay scant respect to the ordinary rights of their employees. We publish elsewhere a communication from Mr. Manilal Kothari which brings into relief how little removed from virtual slavery is the position of a section of the subordinate staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The bond which employees of Loco Carriage and Audit Departments have to sign gives, as Mr. Kothari points out, all rights to the employers and none whatever to the employees. In fact a document more inconsistent with human dignity could hardly be imagined. And yet we are told that men like Mr. Joshi merely "manufacture grievances" when they attempt to ascertain facts about the condition of service in the Railways. We trust the B. B. & C. I. Railway service bond will be an eye-opener to members of the Legislative Assembly and that they will not only pass Mr. Acharya's resolution but see that such bonds of slavery immediately become things of the past.

**Motor Accidents.**

The problem of motor accidents is assuming increasing importance in Bombay. To many the automobile is not merely a luxury but a necessity, but the large majority of the population are still pedestrians, and the problem before local authorities is to minimise the risk of accident to them by a proper regulation of the traffic. Some idea of the enormous toll which the automobile exacts may be gathered from the following figures published by the U. S. National Conference on Street and High-way Safety for the U. S. where there are now three times as many altomobiles to-day as there were seven years ago:—

| Year | Total Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths | Total Registration of Motor Vehicles |
|---|---|---|
| 1917 ..... | 9,184 | 5,104,327 |
| 1918 ..... | 9,672 | 6,146,617 |
| 1919 ..... | 9.827 | 7,565,446 |
| 1920 ..... | 11.358 | 9,231,941 |
| 1921 ..... | 12,500 | 10,463,295 |
| 1922 ..... | 14,000 | 12,238,275 |
| 1923 ... ... | 16,000 | 15,092.177 |

The figures show that the total of accidents has not doubled during the period though the number of cars has trebled. But that is cold comfort and authorities in U. S. realise this. Thus Secretary Hoover speaking the other day said:

"We must find constructive measures to meet the crisis of tens of thousand of deaths, usually with hundreds of thousands of serious personal injuries and millions of property damage, accompanied by an economic loss of some staggering sum such as 600 000,000 dollars. Here is a waste of human lives each year equal to one-third of the American losses by death in the World War and two and one-half times as many casualties as all those suffered by the American forces."

If we in this country desire the fullest development of the automobile, we must profit by the experience of Western countries and concert measures to reduce its terrors.

## TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

### AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

(By N. G. Ranga.)

The Indian Trade Union Congress will meet in about a fortnights time just when the Committee appointed by the All Parties Conference to prepare a draft scheme of Swaraj will be concluding its deliberations. Though the Trade Union Congress is specially interested in the industrial workers of the cities yet the industrial workers of the Cities yet the Congress cannot neglect the Swaraj problem. The Trade Union Congress is the only national mouth-piece of the immense millions of the organised and unorganised workers of India, and as such it shall take serious thought and deliberate upon the Swaraj Scheme and present its own view of the problem not only to the National Congress but also to the British public.

Hitherto, the leaders of the T.U.C. have been busying themselves with the problem of the city workers. But the time has arrived when the rural workers cannot be any longer neglected. They have their special grievances, difficulties and disabilities and if the Congress wants them to seek its help, it shall develop a special point of view towards them.

A few days back, the mill workers of Bombay decided to have their own party and run their own candidates to the Councils. They could do so because they have votes. But the millions of rural workers have no votes at all; and they cannot think of forming their own Labour Party for many years to come. The Commonwealth of India Bill that is being discussed by the Unity Conference Committee does not make any provision for the rural workers; and I am afraid many a leader in the Nationalist and Liberal camps does think seriously about this problem. The Montague-Chelmsford scheme left more than half the population of India outside the pale of the franchise and consequently the Councils, everywhere have become the monopoly of the landlords, zamindars, socially great and religiously important people. The nomination trick has been played very well in every province in the interests of the higher authorities, and nothing has been done for the poor, helpless, voice-less and sleeping millions of the county. The Swaraj Party has declared itself in favour of universal franchise and Mahatma Gandhi, the great friend of the rural worker, has declared himself in favour of "votes for all workers". But we have yet to convince other leaders, and we have to try our best to get universal franchise as one of the provisions of the National scheme of Swaraj that is to be placed before the British Parliament. I am going to Delhi now to see the Committee; they may or may not adopt this reform: but the T.U.C. can and ought to force this problem to the public attention. The T.U.C. has to send a deputation to the All-Parties Conference and urge this reform upon them. The British people care more for this scheme than for any other organisation in India. I have spoken at many a meeting; I have met many a local leader and have been in touch with many a Social and Labour organisation of the South Wales and Lancashire and I can assure my countrymen that it will be a stiff fight indeed, if we cannot persuade this All-Parties Conference and the Congress to adopt our scheme.

So, I request all friends of the sixty millions of the untouchables and the advocates of the cause of the half of the population of India, to hasten to the T.U.C. and to pass such resolutions as will create a favourable atmosphere in the country for realising this Reform, through the Congress, the best known and the most influential organisation throughout Europe and the All-Parties Conference. I hope the T. U. C. will rise to the importance of the occation and give the country this most desired lead.

## ABDEL KARIM'S SUCCESS

### RAISULI PAYS HEAVY INDEMNITY.

### DE RIVERA'S NONCHALANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Tangier.—Reports from native sources show that Abdel Krim has completely defeated Raisuli, who was not only made a prisoner in his own residence, but was compelled to pay heavy indemnity.—Reuter.

### "NO AFFAIR OF OURS."

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Madrid.—On hearing the reports of Abdel Krim's successes Primo de Rivera is reported to have said, "Since the reconstruction of the Spanish line in Morocco, Raisuli's position is no affair of ours nor of the Moroccan Government."—Reuter.

### INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING IN MORROCCO.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The speech of General Primo de Rivera Madrid in which he emphasised the necessity of closely watching the war between Raisuli and Abdel Krim draws attention to the fact that an inter-tribal fighting has broken out in Morocco which threatens Spain being once again involved. It appears that after some mutual burning of villages by Abdel Krim's Riffians on the one side and Raisuli's Jebala tribesmen on the other, Abdel Krim demanded of Raisuli that he must deliver the arms. The demand being refused Abdel Krim attacked Raisuli's sanctuary, Tazerut. A severe fighting ensued which resulted in heavy losses on both sides, included among the wounded being, it is reported, Raisuli's son and nephews. Raisuli himself is now virtually a prisoner at Tazerut which the Riffians have captured.—Reuter.

## LINKING LIVERPOOL WITH CHESHIRE.

### PROPOSED TUNNEL THROUGH THE MERSEY.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 31.

It was stated in Liverpool yesterday that Government were prepared to make a grant which would be equivalent to 75 per cent of the capital outlay of four million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds for the actual construction of a tunnel beneath the Mersey river to link Liverpool with Cheshire. Four Mersey-side Corporations are to be asked to approve of the scheme for the tunnel at an early date so that a start may be made in Autumn.—(B.O.W.)

## SOVIET AND LANCASHIRE.

### SKIN SECURITY FOR COTTON YARN.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Interest has been created by the reappearance of the Soviet representatives in the Lancashire cotton market. During the past few days, they placed orders for 4 million pounds yarn against security of Russian skins.—Reuter.

## MONKEY CATCHING.

### HINDU RYOTS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The Riots of Turayur in Trichinopoly and its surrounding villages met in a conference and passed a resolution condemning the practice of catching monkeys and exporting them to foreign countries as such practice wounds the religious feelings of the Hindus and requesting that the Government of India be pleased to take measures to stop this practice.

## MR. C. R. REDDY ON COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Mr. C. R. Reddy was interviewed to-day by a press representative with regard to the communal problem. He suggested that a provision might be made for a referendum to the community affected in questions relating to religious and social legislation. He advocated a common electorate, but if joint electorates with communal reservation was not possible, then he suggested the adoption of a two chambered system in the legislatures. The lower chamber being adopted on absolutely citizenship basis without any reservation on universal franchise and the upper chamber being elected on communal and other principles for safe-guarding such interests.

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## GREEK PATRIARCH.

### EXPELLED FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

### A MIDNIGHT ORDER.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Constantinople.—A midnight order from Angora to expel the Greek Patriarch was given effect to at 6-30 next morning. A party of gendarmes called at the residence of the aged Patriarch, awakened him and hurriedly despatched him beyond the frontier.—Reuter.

### CONSTERNATION IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Athens.—The news of the Patriarch's expulsion from Constantinople has caused consternation. The Premier declared that the Turks had thereby violated the convention for exchange of populations as the Patriarch and certain members of the Synod were expelled after passports had been issued to them by a mixed Commission.—Reuter.

### PROTEST TO PARLIAMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Athens.—On receipt of the news of expulsion of the Patriarch, the Assembly has suspended its sitting as a sign of mourning and protest against what it considered to be a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Lausanne. The President announced that he was telegraphing to Parliaments of all friendly countries protesting against the expulsion of the Patriarch. The situation is regarded as very delicate.—Reuter.

### PROTEST TO TURKISH GOVT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is learnt that the Greek Government has decided to make a strong protest to the Turkish Government regarding the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch and propose to refer the matter to the Hague Court of Justice.—Reuter.

### PROTEST OF ARCHBISHOP OF ATHENS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Athens.—The Archbishop of Athens has circulated a protest to the heads of all Christian churches in Europe and America against the expulsion of the Patriarch.

## 1923 GREEK CONSCRIPTS.

### COLOURS TO BE RETAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Athens.—Government has decided to retain colours of 1923 conscripts whose disbandment was previously ordered.

## TENANTS' DODGE TO EVADE EVICTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The latest dodge by four Clydebank tenants, against whom interdicts were granted for returning after they had been evicted from their homes, is the exchanging of houses, the idea being that the interdicts apply specially to particular houses, and persons and not generally. Accordingly the exchange of houses was completed this morning.—Reuter.

(Note.—Re Clydebank tenant evictions, the message of 24th December stated:—"Four out of five families evicted from Clydebank yesterday returned to their homes assisted by a crowd of several thousand. Police did not attempt to interfere).—Reuter.

Rev. Alfred Charles Eustace Jarvice has been appointed successor to Bishop Taylor-Smith, the Chaplain General of forces.—Reuter.

## BRITISH ACTION IN SUDAN.

### ZAGHLUL'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha has telegraphed to the British Foreign Office on behalf of the Wafd protesting against the recent British action in the Sudan as an infringement of King Fuad's rights.—Reuter.

## EGYPT AND BRITAIN.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S FULMINATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Mr. Chamberlain at the Birmingham speech referred to the forthcoming elections in Egypt and said, "I hope the Egyptian people will well weigh the consequences of decisions they are called upon to make and realise their importance not only for their future relations with us who are resolved at all costs to defend the vital interests of the Empire, but also the maintenance of enjoyment by Egypt itself of the liberties we have conferred upon it." Continuing he added. "If the new Government will co-operate with us in a spirit of comradeship and loyalty, they will find us anxious to preserve their liberties and promote their prosperity."—Reuter.

## NEXT ELECTION.

### LIBERALS ALERT

### £1,000,000 FUND FOR CONTESTING EVERY SEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The National Liberal Convention has adopted a proposal to form a million sterling Fighting Fund for the purpose, *inter alia*, of contesting every seat at the next election. It is anticipated that local associations will assist largely in raising a fund for the purposes of the English and Scottish Central Office.

The question of the methods of appointing a party leader was debated at length, but the decision was deferred, and it is expected that a clash of opinions will be avoided in view of Earl of Oxford's and Mr. Lloyd George's declarations at the opening of the Convention on Thursday.—Reuter.

The Liberal Party Convention, to-day, amid much enthusiasm, passed a resolution in favour of raising a fighting fund of one million sterling. The question of facts with other Parties was discussed and convention emphatically affirmed that no pacts of any sort should be made.—B. O. W.

## "THE SEAL ON THE UNITY."

### BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY CONVENTION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 31.

The Liberal Party Convention concluded with a largely attended demonstration last night at Albert Hall. Mr. Asquith, Lord Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir John Simon and Sir Walter Runciman being among the many others on the platform. The Liberal newspapers regard the meeting as having put the seal on the unity which has been achieved within the ranks of the Party as a result of the Convention. Speeches were made by both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Asquith predicted that the Convention marked a new departure for the party. He acknowledged with profound gratitude, but with the least surprise Mr. Lloyd George's manly and moving declaration of the previous day in regard to the leadership of the Party. If changes in the leadership of the Party had to be made the question would settle itself. After the fullest reflection, he found it his duty to attempt to go on discharging the task of leadership. —(B.O.W.)

## OPIUM CONFERENCE.

### MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Geneva.—At a meeting of the Committee of 16 members from the First and Second Opium Conferences, the Dutch delegate declared that the Netherlands had carried out her obligations under the Hague Convention, and could not extend the restriction till illicit opium traffic was stemmed.

The text of two draft protocols has been distributed to be signed simultaneously with the First and Second Conventions. It is based on the Franco-British suggestions contained in the statements of policy relating to the use of prepared opium and dangerous drugs. The proposals meet the American views halfway.

Mr. Porter, the United States delegate, did not speak to-day as expected, but asked for an adjournment to February 3rd, which was agreed to.—Reuter.

## PRESENT YEAR'S TRADE.

### HOPE FOR THE BETTER.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 31.

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, at Bristol last night said that the year had opened auspiciously with a great spirit of confidence in the business community and he believed that the present year's trade would be better than the last as last year's was better than that of the one preceeding it. Commenting on the apparent adverse trade balance of three hundred and forty millions last year he pointed out that when allowance was made for invisible exports such as shipping earnings, interest and foreign investment, financial commissions and other services there was a surplus of a thirty millions so that the balance was in fact all on the right side.—(B.O.W.)

## ALBANIAN RUPUBLIC.

### AHMED BEG ZOGON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Rome.—According to a message from Tirana the Albanian Constitutent Assembly has elected Ahmed Beg Zogon to be President of the Republic for a period of seven years.—Reuter.

## GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

### REPLY TO FRENCH PREMIER.

### ACCUSATIONS UNJUSTIFIABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—In a statement to the foreign journalists Dr. Luther replied to M. Herriot's accusations against Germany. He emphasised that even if slight infringements of the Treaty of Versailles had been discovered they were of no importance compared with the gigantic extent of Germany's actual disarmament. He declared that Government was determined to eliminate the possibilities of offences against disarmament and pointed out the necessity of having a police force capable of dealing promptly and adequately with the Communist danger. He declared it was absurd to talk of Germany rattling arms when she was without artillery, thanks and airmen and while her fortresses were either razed to the ground or were obsolete. He doubted whether M. Herriot's idea of a world Convention was practicable under the present conditions and emphasised that international conciliation was impossible if the people of one nation were branded as criminals against humanity and the world remained unconvinced of the falsehood of the charge. He concluded by denying the possibility of the German Government adopting a reactionary policy and promised that Germany would co-operate in the establishment of guarantees for the security of the freedom of the Nations.—Reuter.

## DR. LUTHER'S SPEECH.

### MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S REGRET.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Austen Chamberain alluded to the recent exchange of notes with Germany regarding the occupation of Cologne, and regretted the tone and temper of Dr. Luther's speech of last night, but declared: "I am not going to enter into a controversy conducted in that method. I am content to take note of one sentence in the speech, namely that the German Government is absolutely determined to make good any failures to disarm". He emphasises that the Allies on their side are determined, scrupulously, to fulfil treaty obligations.—Reuter.

## DARMSTADT AND WESEL.

### EVACUATED BY BELGIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A message from Dusseldorf says that Belgian troops have evacuated Darmstadt and Wesel, and that French militaries have been ordered to evacuate a large number of public buildings in Bochum.—Reuter.

## NEW SPIRIT AMONG MUSLIMS.

### MAULVI FAZLUL HUQ WARNS GOVT

SERAJGUNGE, Jan. 30.

At the Bengal Moslem Leaders' Conference, Maulvi Fazlul Haq, President, said that Muslims in Bengal occupied at present a most humiliating position and their political significance in administrative problems of the country was practically nil. The speaker warned Government against shutting the doors of public offices upon the community after declaring that the Muslims were unfit to enter them. He said that a new spirit had arisen in the community which was not prepared to take things lying down.

## CAPT. ARTHUR.

### FRENCH COURT REFUSES TO EXTRADITE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—The French Court has refused to grant extradition warrant against Capt. Arthur, late Aide-de-Camp of Rajah Sir Hari Singh, basing their decision on the French Statute of Limitations.

A later message says that Capt. Arthur will be tried in France for receiving stolen property, with which he has formally been charged, to-day.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

sent to the Government that the Dawoodi Bohra community may be excluded from the operations of the Wakfs Act.

It cannot be gainsaid that if those working on his behalf had the true interest of the community at heart they would not have got the exemption clause inserted in the Wakfs Act by making an eleventh hour representation to Sir Malcolm Hailey to do so. It is only reasonable to suppose that out of the so many sections of the Mahomedan community only the Dawoodi Borah community got this exemption clause inserted and is now applying to the Government to exempt the community from the operation of the Act.

Q.—Do you think there are many Dawoodi Bohras who hold your views?

A.—Yes, quite a large number of Dawoodi Borahs. They would certainly come out openly, had it not been for the fear of ex-communication and oath of allegiance or *Misak* administered by the Mullaji Saheb to his followers. Under this, they are dumb-founded.

## "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"

### BRITISH GUIANA LABOUR UNREST

### LAST YEAR'S FIRING.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Government of India have published the report of an enquiry held in George Town Demerara (British Guiana) under orders of the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gilchrist (Attorney-General of British Guiana) into the cases of thirteen persons (large majority of whom were Indians including 2 females) who died from the result of bullet wounds received at Ruimveldt, British Guiana on the third April last in a riot following Labour unrest. The enquiry was conducted by Mr. G. R. Reid, Coroner, who held sixteen sittings in all and took evidence of 47 witnesses. After producing evidence taken on oath of all these witnesses, Mr. Reid in his report says:—

"There was considerable labour unrest in George Town leading to a general strike on Monday, the 31st March among the dock labourers and stevedore porters of George Town. The following day, the 1st April a demonstration through the streets of George Town was planned by the Labour Union but what may possibly have been originated or intended as an orderly procession quickly deveoped by accretion of the centipede or appache class into a lawless mob which terrorised the whole city for some hours members of the mob forcing their way into private houses, business premises, and committing very many criminal acts. It appears that by close of the day, police had got the upper hand in the city and the police force was rapidly reinforced by special constables. On Tuesday, the first April, proclamations were issued by the Governor for the city prohibiting unlawful assemblies. Things in George Town were comparatively quiet, but there was still unrest and police were kept on *qui vive* all day and night dispersing mobs in the city as rapidly as they collected. But some violence was committed. Police lorries were pelted with missiles. A special constable received injuries on his head. Apparently, there was no labour dispute and even trivial grievances like lack of proper water supply were immediately dealt with. The grievance that there were prosecutions against four persons for deceptive work was a mere after thought. On the 2nd April, East Indians still working on the estates allowed themselves to be terrorised or intimated or driven from work by a multitude of agitators. Practically, the whole of the working population of the east bank went on strike without in the least knowing what they were striking for, having struck work in this foolish way. Evidence shows that the mob collected from the estates on the main road and began to reenact what had happened in George Town the day before, in particular compulsion, on the law abiding citizens to follow the rabble and forcible entry into peoples' houses. They entered and forcibly ejected servants from managers houses at Providence and Peter's Hall, returning later to see that many had come back to work. They then marched to diamond to have an interview with the Attorney and Manager in the presence of a stipendiary Magistrate and Mr. Kawall that led to nothing as the mob was quite orderly rabble including many people who were not resident labourers. But it was intimated to the crowd that if there were any grievances that could be ascertained and expressed, these would be gone into by the Manager and Attorney with delegates of the crowd. An appointment was first made for 1. p. m. and then for next morning. But it is clear now that there were no grievances to express and the crowd was too disorderly to agree on any delegates, if there had been real grievances.

On Thursday morning early, substantially the same crowd with accretions from Grove and Diamond began collecting at Providence, four miles from George-Town, without waiting for Mr. Kawall to attend or any attempt to appoint delegates or to interview the attorney at Providence as arranged and in spite of the proclamation began its march on George Town with a band and flags and armed with heavy sticks or agricultural implements. Possibly, some of the members of the crowd considered they had struck for more pay, but there is no doubt whatever that the whole purpose and tenour of the crowd and the only purpose it had in common was an unlawful one, namely, in spite of proclamations and police warnings and prohibitions to get into George Town as a mob against all opposition.

### FIRING OPENED.

"Police headquarters were kept in constant touch with the crowd on its progress to the town and the Inspector-General having ascertained the approximate numbers and purpose of the crowd rightly formed the decision to prevent its coming into George Town at all costs. But police were sandwitched between a hostile crowd from south and north. Three persons who were asked to allay the excitement refused to enter the crowd for fear of consequences. All the credible witnesses are agreed that it was a turbulent, angry and threatening mob. Police began to press the crowd back. Some missiles were thrown at them and insulting language was also used. The stipendiary Magistrate read out the proclamation. After due warning to the crowd efforts made to push back the crowd resulted in more missiles being thrown, and consequently twelve of the mounted police were hit. Corporal Reid was hit several times and he broke his stirrup leather and fell back. Capt. Ramsay decided he could not risk their lives and longer, nor wait until any section got out off from the main body. Soon after firing commenced under

(Continued on next page)

## BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

### EXEMPTION DISASTROUS.

### STRONG FEELINGS IN COMMUNITY

A representative of the 'Bombay Chronicle' interviewed a leading Dawoodi Bohra at his place of residence in order to elicit his views on the subject of the application of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 to the Dawoodi Bohra community. The representative was received cordially by the gentleman and was told that he would be willing to give his views on the aforsaid subject, provided that his identity was not disclosed in view of the fact that he would not be able to withstand the onslaughts of the Mullaji Saheb and his agents in the way of ex-communication etc.

It may be mentioned here that the gentleman whose views are published below is a leading Dawoodi Bohra of social and educational standing and is a member of an illustrious family. It may also be noted that his position with the Mullaji Saheb is that of a friendly character and that he sees Mullaji Saheb often, in fact he is a *persona grata* with the Mullaji Saheb.

The representative put the gentleman the following questions to which he responded:

At the outset, the gentleman expressed his gratitude to the "Bombay Chronicle" for ventilating this important and burning question in its columns and also giving him an opportunity to express his views as well.

APPALLING IGNORANCE.

Q.—What do you think of the present position of the Dawoodi Bohra community?

A.—The position of the community is, indeed, gone from bad to worse and this is largely due to the deplorable lack of education amongst the Bohras.

Q.—How will education affect the community?

A.—With education in the community, people will not tolerate such heavy expenditure as is incurred by the Mullaji Saheb and his agents on Mullaji Saheb's pomp and dignity and in the matter of going about in a special train, giving costly dinners and entertainments which to my mind *for a religious Head* are sheer waste. According to Al-Koran, he is a trustee of Baitul-Mal or Public Fund which has to be expended again according to Koran on eight pious objects of different character such as education, relief of the indigent, orphanage, maternity homes, etc., etc.

Q.—Do you think the Dawoodi Bohras have a different religion from that of Islam followed by other Mahomedans?

A.—Most certainly not. It is a blasphemy to talk such absurd things. The religion of the Dawoodi Bohra community is based on the fundamental principles of Al-Koran, Hadis and Najful Balag, the Sacred sayings of Hazret Ali and therefore, you see that the main principles of Islam are there.

Q.—Would it be wrong to say that the religion of the Dawoodi Bohra would not permit of any outside interference in the matter of the Wakfs and Religious Endowments belonging to the community?

A.—It would not only be wrong but irreligious to say that outside interference violates Bohra religion, since in the sphere of the Wakfs and Endowments, Al-Koran forbids on pain of penalty the misuse of their incomes and since Al Koran is the religion of the community, it is necessary as per Koranic precepts not only to pay due to supervise but duly to account all the incomes that may be derived out of the aforesaid wakfs trusts, etc.

APPLICATION OF WAKFS ACT NECESSARY.

Q.—Do you then believe that the application of the Wakfs Act is needed for the good of the community?

A.—Yes, most certainly. Since the application of the Act would bring all the wakfs, trusts, and charitable institutions of the community within the pale of Government supervision and such a supervision is absolutely necessary because At present large sums of money derived out of the aforesaid trusts etc. are lot spent in the way the benefactors wanted them to be spent and that is the reason why the position of the Dawoodi Bohra community in the matter of education etc., is extremely backward.

Q.—What is your view about the Chandabhoy Gulla Case?

A LANDMARK IN BOHRA HISTORY.

A.—I think it has a grand thing. A unique and noble service to the community by establishing the *principle* that Mullaji Saheb and his like are the accountable trustees and as such they are bound to administer all the funds etc. that come in their hands in the just, equitable manner. The Chandabhoy Gulla Case is indeed a land-mark in the history of the Dawoodi Borah community, as stated in the articles published in "The Chronicle."

Q.—Do you think that the Government would be right in keeping this judgment in view while announcing the decision respecting the application of the Act to the community?

A.—It is the paramount duty of the Government not to ignore the judicial pronouncements of highest import which have been promulgated in the judgment by the Hon. Sir Ambrose Marvin, a Judge of His Majesty's High Court.

Q.—What amount of trusts, charitable properties etc., has been involved in the application of the Wakfs Act and what is the annual income?

A.—The properties in the management of the donors, donees and trustees would quite be worth crores of rupees and the annual incomes thereon would amount to a vast sum.

Q.—Do you think that the Mullaji Saheb is interested in the exemption question?

A.—I should think so in view of the efforts made by his agents in order to repro-

(Continued in column 4.)

# MR. MATHEW GOES TO INDORE

## LT. SEAGART'S NOBLE CONDUCT

## MUMTAZ IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. K. E. Mathew, Secretary of the late Mr. A. K. Bawla, was discharged from the J. J. Hospital on Saturday. He lives in the house of the late Mr. Bawla. This evening he will be taken to Indore for certain identification purposes. Mr. Mathew is very reticient as to the possible developments at Indore. Though Mr. Mathew's wound is not quite cured, he appears fit and quite self-possessed.

We hear from an independent source that Mr. Bawla's mother sent a letter of gratitude to Lieut. Seagart for his gallant attempt to secure the miscreants. A cheque for Rs. 5,000 was enclosed, but Lieut. Seagart returned it remarking that he had only done his duty and that much of the credit of his intervention was due to the fearless and plucky conduct of his brother officers.

MUMTAZ STILL IN POLICE HOSPITAL.

Mumtaz Begum remains under the protection of the Police. She appears inconsolable and the fact of her being in an interesting condition will elicit wide-spread sympathy.

Among the lawyers retained in the interest of the late Mr. Bawla are: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Thomas Strangman, Mr. J. B. Kanga, Mr. Bulabhai Desai and others.

## POLICE VS. PRESS,

### SUSPECTS FURTHER REMANDED.

There seems to be a regular tug-of-war going on between the Bombay C. I. D. and the sleuth hounds of the Press. While the former are straining every nerve to keep their movements in secret, the latter try their best to get news at any cost for their "copy". On Saturday Abdul Latif Ibrahim was to be placed for a further remand before Mr. S. S. Rangneker, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It will be remembered Abdul Latif Ibrahim, a fruit merchant, was suspected of harbouring Shah Ahmed and his companions and after the arrest of Shan Ahmed, he came from Indore and was enquiring in regard to his whereabouts at Crawford Market when he was arrested by the C. I. D. and placed before Mr. Rangneker on the 20th of January last. As the remand was given till the 31st of January, the Press representatives kept a strict watch for their "copy" on Saturday and distributed their efforts in different directions. One sleuth hound was kept on the first floor at the back of the court on the spiral stairs, while others posted themselves in the court room and elsewhere. At 11-15 a.m. Inspector Lyons and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal of the C. I. D. were seen bringing five accused with them who are, it is alleged, implicated in the Malabar Hill tragedy from the direction of the Head Police Office from the east gate instead of the main gate. They were ushered into Mr. Rangneker's Chamber from the back spiral stairs and were not a little surprised to see one of the Press representatives already on his post to keep a watch on their movements on the spiral stairs. After about seven minutes they were taken back by the same route they came before. Among the five persons referred to was also a woman in purdah and it appears the batch contained the following five persons:—(1) Abdul Latif Ibrahim (2) Alabi Bux Vazir, step-uncle of Mumtaz Begum, (3) Allauddin Vazir, step-uncle of Mumtaz Begum, (4) Safi, chauffeur of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla and (5) Natan Jan, step-sister of Mumtaz Begum. The last four were also remanded before.

As the remand was taken in the Chamber it is not known for what period further extension was taken.

## COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

While the official in charge of the C.I.D. was hard on press representatives on Friday in refusing to give any information and even withholding the morning crime reports, a privilege which the press enjoyed for the past forty years, Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police is all kindness and courtesy to the press representatives. Personally, he is of opinion that the press has overdone by writing every day reports on this deplorable tragedy sometimes true and many times untrue and he thinks that it would be more to the interests of the public if further reports are not published to create mere sensation unless they are authenticated and true. After reading in the "Chronicle" that the morning reports were withheld from all the press representatives for the sin of one newspaper, he was kind enough to issue an order to continue giving this facility to the press as before.

## COMING MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

### APPEAL TO THE VOTERS OF B. WARD.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party writes:—

The election of a member in place of the late Mr. Abdul Khader Bawla, will take place on the 10th instant.

The Nationalist Party has selected Mr. Haji Essa Haji Usman Poonawala as a party candidate.

The Party hopes that every voter of Mandvi Ward will register his vote in favour of the above named candidate of the Party which admittedly works for the true welfare of Bombay citizens.

## PROTECTION TO STEEL.

### WILL IT SERVE ITS PURPOSE?

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The "Financial News", which is the only newspaper hitherto commenting on the Indian Tariff Report, queries whether, owing to difference between the prices of British and Continental steel, the absence of Tariff or the imposition of only low scale duties would not enable the Continental makers to compete with the Indian industry, while the British article was still excluded on account of its price.

The newspaper expresses the opinion that the policy of protection will be justified if it enables India to build great metallurgical and engineering industries, but if there be marked difference in the quality of native product or if inexperience cause high costs or lead to production on lower than economic basis, no tariffs in the long run will shut out the imports, whether British, European or American.—Reuter.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR INDIA.

### SHOULD IT BE ENCOURAGED?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in reply to the questionnaire of the External Capital Committee considers that the entry of external capital into India is essential and should be encouraged for productive and industrial purposes.

## CROP DAMAGED BY FROST.

### WILL GOVT. INSTITUTE AN ENQUIRY?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

It is understood that Government is to institute an enquiry into the damage done the 'rabi' crop owing to frost.

## PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught attended the Indian Cavalry Officers tent-pegging at Lahore Cantonment this morning and spent a quiet afternoon at Government House. To-night Their Royal Highnesses will attend a dinner and dance at Government House. The Maharaja of Patiala and the Nawab of Malerkotla will be present at the dance. The visit of Their Royal Highnesses being of a private nature there will be no public functions in connection with their visit in this city.

## REVOLUTIONARY PAMPHLETS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Several local newspapers have received revolutionary pamphlets and it is reported that they have been circulated in the boarding houses of the local colleges and in several places of the province. The pamphlets are similar to those that were circulated recently in Allahabad and Bombay and are signed by Vijay Kumar, "President of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Party of India."

## Official and Personal.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has been nominated as a non-official Member of the Bombay Legislative Council vice Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kanga resigned.

The Viscount Ikerrin, Sir William and Lady Hale-White, Lady Ratan Tata, Mr. and Mrs. G. Monteath, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rastley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hale-White and Miss Dalgleish lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

It is understood that Nawab Muzaffar Khan till recently Assistant Commissioner at Mansehra has been appointed Director of the Information Bureau, Punjab.

H. E. the Visitor Apostolic arrived in Madras on Saturday morning and he is staying as the guest of the Archbishop of Madras.

## "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE."

(Continued from previous page).

the direction of Captain Ramsay and this had the effect of dispersing the whole crowd of four to five thousand. The firing lasted only forty seconds. Thirteen deaths occurred and about eighteen wounded as the result of firing.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

"It was evident that of the 13 persons killed, 11, that is all the men, had been engaged in attacks on police or inciting others and all of them were guilty of felony. Their death amounts in law to justifiable homicide. As regards the two women there was no evidence in case of one to show that she participated in rioting. She is probably entitled to the benefit of doubt, but as her relatives had not tendered any evidence the Coroner left it an open verdict. In case of the other woman her death was regrettable, because she was inside her house. But an accident of this kind invariably accompanies the use of fire arms with crowds and the surprising thing is that with so many thickly populated places in the vicinity there were not more deaths of this sort. Concluding, the Coroner observes that the order to fire was given on a lawful occasion as a matter of necessity and it was the only course open to him to prevent further felonies being perpetrated and to protect the lives of member of the force under his command. It was only begun at last and conducted without recklessness or negligence. If he had done less he would have been neglecting his duty and he stopped fire at the earliest possible moment consistent with that duty."

## ALLEGED SEDITIOUS ARTICLES.

### REPORTED WARRANT AGAINST EDITOR.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 31.

It is understood that under section 124 A a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Pandit Ramashanker Avasthi, editor of the Local Hindi Daily "Vartaman". It is reported that some of the leading articles of the paper are considered to be seditious.

Revolutionary leaflets have been widely circulated in Cawnpore.

Preparations for the next Congress session are in progress.

## DUPED TO ASSUME EDITORSHIP.

### DECLARED EDITOR'S PLEA IN COURT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

A charge under section 153 (A) (fomentation of racial hatred) was framed by Mr. Disney, Magistrate, against Thakkar Mangal Singh the declared Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Guru Ghantal". The accused in his statement to the Court said he had been duped. He alleged that he was invited by Lala Shamlal Kapur and Lala Dinanath, Editor of the defunct "Kesari" newspapers to assume the editorship of a paper which they declared was intended to safe-guard the interests of the Hindu religion. He pleaded inexperience and illiteracy, but was assured that he would neither have to write nor to read for the paper and would be paid Rs. 150 a month together with a third of the profit which the enterprise might yield for lending his name as the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the paper. Being poor and a newspaper hawker in the streets he swallowed the tempting bait and gave his signatures to the declarations exhibited in Court. They were filled in, he said, by Lala Shamlal Kapur. In a moment of weakness induced by poverty he was entrapped into declaring himself the Editor of the paper and he prayed that the Court would find him not guilty.

## ALTEMPT ON LIFE OF I. C. S,

### ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Mr. J. I. Smith, Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, delivered judgment acquitting the accused in the sensational case in which an attempt was made last October on the life Mr. S. A. Venkatraman M.A.I.C.S. at Palakonda. All the five accused persons were charged under sections 302, 307 and 115 I. P. C. The trial in the sessions court was protracted, there being a large number of witnesses. Evidence for the prosecution was in the main circumstantial.

## BENGAL MUSLIM LEADERS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At the Bengal Moslem leaders Conference held at Sirajganj Maulvi A. K. Fazul Huq presiding it was decided to form an association of Moslems to be called the Bengal Moslem Union the objects being to promote the best interests of the community and the country by lawful means, to bring about uniformity of action amongst Mussalmans, to have a press and paper of its own and to create a fund for the working of the scheme.

The Conference next condemned the wholesale obstructive tactics of the Swarajist members of the Bengal Council which were detrimental to the best interest of the country and the people.

The Conference also urged Government to reserve 55 per cent in public services for Mussalmans, 33 per cent Moslem representation on public bodies and adequate Mahomedan representation in the Calcutta University.

## MADRAS LEPROSY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

In accordance with the appeal issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) His Excellency Lord Goschen invited the following gentlemen to form the local General Committee of the Indian Council: Chairman: Maharajah of Bobbili; Vice-Chairman: Maharaja of Pithapura; Raiah of Venkatgiri, Sir James Simpson and the Hon. Sir S. R. M. Annawalai Chettiar; Members: Rajah of Parlakhimedi, Sir Gordon Fraser, Sir William Beardsell, Sir A. MacDougall, Hajee Muhammad Ibrahim Sait, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariar, Mr. M. Ratnaswamy, Rao Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiar, A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. G. T. Boag. The Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department and the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras will be honorary secretaries. A public meeting in support of Leprosy Relief Association will be held at the Banquetting Hall on Friday 6th February when His Excellency the Governor will preside.

## CABLE ITEM.

Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles and Viscount Lascelles have sent £50 to the Saint Paul's preservation fund which now amounts to £211,500.—(B.O.W.)

## DEBT OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### PAID BY PARTICIPATON IN THE WORLD WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Washington.—On the occasion of official presentation of his credentials as the accredited representative of France, M. Daechner, the new French Ambassador at Washington, declared *inter alia* that the wartime co-operation of the United States and France should be extended to the payment of material debts as well as debts of gratitude.

President Coolidge, replying, declared that the United States had discharged the debt of gratitude that they owed to France for the American Revolution by participation of American troops in the world war. He stated that both Governments should experience deep satisfaction in the solicitude that material debts should also be discharged and added that the friendship of the two nations based on clear understanding would endure for ever.—Reuter.

## COMPETITIVE ARMAMENTS TO CEASE.

### MR. KELLOGG'S HOPE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 31.

Mr. Kellogg, retiring American Ambassador, in a speech at a dinner last night at which he was the guest of the evening made a reference to the European outlook and expressed the belief that during the past year a real progress had been made in Western Europe towards peace and economic restoration. Proceeding, he characterised the Washington Conference as one of the great accomplishments of modern times and observed that other Conferences would follow and that in time the world's great standing armies would be reduced and competitive armaments would cease. The test of European opinion, he said, came at the London Conference on the Dawes Plan when it was to be seen whether the people of Europe, the Governments of Europe and the head statesmen gathered there duly appreciated the necessity of applying new methods of meeting in a friendly spirit with due appreciation of the great difficulties and determination to remove the causes of war and to start Europe on the permanent pathway of progress and peace. England which always faced courageously her economic problems had brought the pound sterling practically to par with gold. In Switzerland, Sweden and Netherlands the same condition existed and there was awakening a sentiment within the countries of Europe that a single standard of money or exchange and stability of currency was not only necessary for the maintenance of Government finances, but absolutely necessary for the encouragement of industry, trade and commerce. He looked forward with hope to the day when there would be a free gold market in England and in all Europe.—(B.O.W.)

## WRECK OF "ELPHINSTONE,"

### NO LIFE LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

Further enquiry in connection with the wreck of the R.I.M.S. "Elphinstone" shows that she was on one of her periodical visits to Nicobar and struck on an uncharted rock off Castle Point and was completely submerged. The R.I.M.S. "Investigator" which happened to be in the vicinity went immediately to her assistance and reached the "Elphinstone" about mid-day of the 29th. By that time the ship's officers and the crew had taken to boats. A wireless message from the "Investigator" to the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, definitely says that no lives have been lost. The "Elphinstone" generally carried mails from Rangoon to the Andamans, Nicobar and Laccadives and when she did not carry mails she was used by the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans to go round the Islands. It has now been ascertained that the Chief Commissioner was not on board the vessel. The R.I.M.S. "Clive" is leaving Rangoon to-morrow to bring the complement of eleven officers and 127 ratings. The "Elphinstone" had on board the following officers:—Commander R. H. Garstin, Lt. G. V. Beamish, Lt. J. Nanson, Lt. F. C. Hammond, Engineer-Commander T. G. J. Harvey, Engineer Lt. H. J. Mills, Assistant-Surgeon G. J. Harvey, Clerks 2nd Grade C. Conperton and Coelho, Boatswain S. K. Calan Hussain, Service Operator S. Jerome.

LATER.

The local authorities of the Royal Indian Marine know nothing further of the wreck of R.I.M.S. "Elphinstone" than has appeared in the reports of the Associated Press.

## ALL SAFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

No further reports have been received by the Principal Port Officer in connection with the submerged vessel R.I.M.S. "Elphinstone" and her officers and crew R.I.M.S. "Clive" left Rangoon this morning to bring them here and she is expected back in the course of this week. The Principal Port Officer is unable to say whether all the officers and crew are at Port Blair or some of them at Port Blair and others in Nicobar, but, he says that all of them are safe.

## WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

The weather has been dry generally, but a feeble western disturbance is causing cold over the whole of North-west India and United Provinces.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain or snow along the Frontier.

## AIRSHIP SITES IN INDIA.

### MADRAS CAN BE USED AS A BASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Group Captain P. F. M. Fellowes Director of Airship Development who is visiting the principal cities of India to select airship sites passed through Madras yesterday. He is accompanied by Mr. Lewis Dale of the Works and Buildings Department of Air Ministry and Major Nixon. In the course of an interview with a press representative Group Captain Fellowes said he was glad his visit to India synchronised with the visit of Air Vice-Marshall Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil aviation since it enabled him to apply to Sir Sefton for advice on the commercial possibilities of the various sites considered in connection with the proposed airship service from England to India. Sir Samuel Hoare Secretary of State for Air had authorised him to say that while he held his present office he was determined to push on steadily with the development of Imperial commercial routes and services. Captain Fellowes explained the airship development programme and said that it consisted of some full scale experiments to test the practicality of certain theories as to what should be the strength of the structure of an airship. When the experiments had been completed this year two five million cubic foot ships would be constructed. The British Government were taking a bold step in designing an airship of five million cubic feet. In the beginning of 1927 it was intended to fly two airships to India. The first experimental airship station in India would probably be at Karachi. The object of constructing two-five million cubic feet ships was to test the commercial possibilities of the England-India route. It would take about five years before a regular airship service between England and India was established. Captain Fellowes added that he had found more than one site in Madras which could be used as an airship base.

## LUCKNOW AND ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITIES.

### RECOMMENDED BLOCK GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

The Special Committee with Mr. E. H. A. Blunt as president which was appointed to examine the financial affairs of the Allahabad University and of the Lucknow University with a view to (a) the co-ordination of energies at present overlapping in the special branches of study (b) the abolition of posts for which there is not sufficient work and (c) scrutiny of the expenditure have submitted their report. At the outset the committee recognise that since the Universities are autonomous bodies no direct orders can be issued regarding their internal administration, but as Government financed the Universities, they are directly interested in seeing that the grants made to them are properly expended. The committee on the basis of justified expenditure recommends that a fixed annual recurring grant should be made to each University to be settled, if necessary, at the close of five years and any further measure of assistance above the block grants should be passed through the schedule of new demands of the province. In connection with the King George's Medical College Hospital, the Committee feel that the expense of maintaining the hospital, as such, was not a legitimate charge on the hospital funds and make recommendations that would have the effect of transferring the expenditure on the hospital from the University budget and giving the Inspector-General a share in the administration of the hospital. The following block grants are recommended: Allahabad University, Rs. 6,94,000 and Lucknow University Rs. 7,87,000.

## MADRAS NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The Madras District Naval and Military tournament which commenced on Tuesday last came to a close to-day. All the events have been decided except the cross country race open to British and Indian ranks which will be run to-morrow. At the conclusion of the programme to-day His Excellency the Governor gave away the prizes to the winners. The championship Cup and spear for tent-pegging open to all ranks went to Jemadar Shankar Rao of the Mysore Lancers. His Excellency made a short speech congratulating the organisers on making the tournament a success. In the afternoon there was a mounted and spectacular display including gymnastic display by the 3/11th Sikh Regiment and Naval gun mounting and vaulting display by 5/6 Dragoons.

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Revolutionary leaflets have been received by some newspapers at Rangoon.

Mr. Cobham, Pilot of Sir Sefton Brancker, expects to fly to Rangoon on Monday. He is at present engaged in overhauling the machine.

Information has been received in Rangoon that R.I.M.S. "Elphinstone" ran ashore on Thursday morning in northern part of Nicober Islands and has become total wreck. No details of the where abouts of the crew are yet to hand.

(Continued from column 6.)

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, which he himself stated in no unequivocal terms, when he expressed himself in favour of throwing out the budget this year also, and, going a step further, declared that the cure for anarchical crimes was not the Ordinance but a change for the better on the part of the Government itself, in matters affecting the economical and political interests of the country.

# INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

(CONTRIBUTED)

Important pronouncements were made at the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau held on Saturday. The Indian Merchants' Chamber is the premier representative body of Indian commercial opinion, and although its actual ramifications do not extend all over the country it has always enjoyed and continues to maintain an all India reputation and an authority to speak for the entire body of Indian commercial opinion which not even its hardest critic dares to dispute.

The Chamber has also the honour of being represented directly in the Legislative Assembly. It is in the fitness of things that this premier body of the Indian business community in Bombay should speak for All-India, for nowhere else in this country is it possible to come across an array of astute business talents combined with not the less acute pride of race and country in the largest sense of the terms. The members and office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are not in any sense politicians. They are practical business men with great leanings towards the existing order of things, and by temperament, very conservative in their politics.

During the last few years of active national life, the leading lights of the Indian business community have consistently supported constituted authority and if at this time, when the national movement is at a low ebb, the business men find themselves, however reluctantly and unconsciously, arrayed against Government, it is due to no fault of their own. The conviction is slowly dawning upon them that however much the Government might profess sympathy with Indian aspirations, there is a fundamental conflict of economic interests between the rulers and the ruled and that the only result of their continued reliance on and support to the Government would be to commit a voluntary economic *harkari*. Indian business-men have no objection to subserve their cultural or racial pride to the arrogant cultural and racial dominance of the overlord, but they draw the line at their economic interest.

The outgoing President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, is an ex-member of the Bombay Legislative Council a staunch orthodox Hindu, and a stauncher supporter of Government. Necessarily his speech was considerably toned down, but in spite of it he could not resist reflecting the Indian view-point in regard to the ruinous currency policy of the Government and its step-motherly attitude towards the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee. He also souded a much needed note of protest against the attempt of the Government of India to centralise the administration of the ports as being an indirect attempt to checkmate the growth of Indian influence even to a limited extent in the administration of the ports.

UNCALLED FOR SERMON

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna is also well-known for his moderation is regard to progressive schemes and movements. He made it the main purport of his speech to deliver an uncalled-for sermon to the so-called immature friends of Labour. Possibly, the Hon. Mr. Sethna had in mind the persistent endeavours of Mr. N. M. Joshi to secure amelioration of Labour conditions by legislation which he is trying to pilot through the Assembly, and of Mr. Andrews. Mr. Sethna is entirely in the wrong, for what is the crying evil of the hour is not the over attention that is said to the Labour Questions but the inattention and popular apathy that prevail in regard to them. One wishes that Mr. Sethna had conserved his energies and given much needed advice to his capitalist friends.

The speech of the day, however, was that of Mr. S. R. Bomanji. He is a successful business-man, but is more widely known as a business politician, who never does things or proposes to do things by halves. It is an unique honour that the Chamber has done him in electing him as its Vice-President in spite of his well-known political views. Mr. Bomanji's election to the Vice-Presidency can be taken as an indication of increasing affinity between the political views of the large body of business-man and the views of that much larger body of public opinion represented by the Congress. A perusal of Mr. Bomanji's speech is in that sense refreshing. He lays his finger unerringly on the weakest spots of the administration as viewed by a business-man who has the courage to speak his mind out. Mr. Bomanji replied on the floor of the Chamber to the sneer of Sir Champhell Rhodes in the Assembly, which was ably answered by Sir Purshottamdas, that Indians wanted a packed Currency Committee, by pointing out to the work of the Babington-Smith Committee which stands self-condemned to-day. He made good use of the recent admission of the 'Times of India' that the error of the Babington-Smith Committee "would not have been perpetrated but for the accident that one member was absent from its sittings when the most important evidence from India was given and on his return he rushed his colleagues into a sudden conversion to the two shillings rupee." Mr. Bomanji also answered completely the special pleadings of the Hon. Sir Basil Blacket for the need to wait till normal conditions returned all over the world, by quoting chapter and verse of drastic currency reform carried out by some of the Dominions and leading countries of Europe, even at a time when the general world conditions were more unsettled than now. He traced the anxiety of the Indian Government for delaying the return to the gold standard to a desire to exploit the Indian position to British advantage. Mr. Bomanji's speech is deserving of careful perusal.

Considerable interest will attach to the political implication of Mr. Bomanji's speech as a responsible member of the

(Continued in column 5.)

# THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

## INDICTMENT BY INDIAN MERCHANTS.

## THROW OUT THE BUDGET.

### MR. BOMANJI'S SUGGESTION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday at 4 p.m. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

COMMITTEE'S ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji in moving the adoption of the report said :—

"It may be said without exaggeration that this Chamber has during its last 17 years established its position as a representative institution of the Indian commercial community and has been able to inspire confidence on the part of Indian businessmen and industrialists in the work it has done for the development of trade and industries in the country. A glance at the different subjects summarised in the report circulated to you will show how wide and varied and intimately affecting not only the future of trade and industries but also the future of the country have been the various topic which your Committee were called upon to deal with during the course of the year.

GOVT.'S CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE POLICY.

Currency and Exchange formed as usual one of the most important of such topic and your Committee did not fail to concentrate the attention both of the Government and the general public on this vital question. It is a matter of no small pain to me that economic and financial questions have been receiving so little attention at the hands of our leading publicists and that politics is claiming their attention to the practical exclusion of the former questions. I am not disposed to favour the view which would have politics divorced from economics of business for I believe that all these sets of questions are intimately inter-related and that you cannot separate the one from the other without doing injury to the body politic. The number of men who have studied, for instance, Currency and Exchange can be counted on finger-tips. What a great set-back this is to us, can well be conceived when it is realised that the country is much more exploited through her trade and industries and the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government than through a few jobs more or less given to a foreign bureaucracy.

The abnormally acute condition of the Money Market in the beginning of the last year formed the subject of anxious consideration of your Committee who urged upon Government the necessity of immediate action to provide further emergency currency beyond Rs. 12 crores already provided in the Act to meet the needs of the situation. The Government did provide this emergency currency by issuing Rs. 14 crores of further currency against securities in England and making it available for general currency purposes. All such expedients however are in the nature of emergency measures and cannot be expected to eradicate the evil permanently. This can only be done, and trade and industries can be placed in a position of security, by amending the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, and the Indian Paper Currency Act 1923 and bringing the ratio of the rupee to gold to, the same basis as existed before the unfortunate changes made in those Acts in 1920. Your Committee are of opinion that if this remedy is adopted a large amount of gold would be tendered to the Currency Office against the issue of local currency. Huge imports of gold have been a feature of the latter part of the last year, but all that gold came in as commodity, while if the changes suggested by your Committee had been made it would have been possible as aforesaid to tender it to the Currency Office against the issue of local currency. This will show to you the utterly misleading nature of the plea set up by the Hon. the Finance Member now and then that the present ratio is harmless because it is inoperative. We say, on the contrary, that the present ratio is not harmless because it is operative. The want of recovery of trade and industries is always ascribed to the absence of restoration of the pre-war conditions in middle Europe which has always been one of the best customers of India. Even though pre-war conditions may not have as yet been restored in their entirety all those countries have come back to a practically settled condition of trade and industries. This factor, however, is not the only factor working against the restoration of the normal conditions of our trade and industries, for as you have seen, the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government has fostered upon the country unnatural conditions of a high rate of interest. While 3 and 4 per cent are considered a good rate of interest in the United Kingdom, our merchants have to pay as much as 9 per cent on their borrowed money. Is it ever possible that with this high rate of interest trade and industries can enjoy the same prosperity as they do in the United States for instance? The Government of India have recently made two important announcements with regard to Currency and Exchange. One is the announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the appointment of a Committee and another is the introduction of the Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act. The view of your Committee is that the Bill is not so sound a method as that provided for by the two Bills of Sir Purshotamdas for relieving the situation, for reasons I have dealt with previously. It does contemplate giving relief to the market, but the same relief would have been available in a much more permanent and sounder form through the method suggested by your Committee. The appointment of a Committee is some concession to popular opinion but it is spoiled by the condition attached to it that it may be appointed any time within the next 6 months. What is necessary if such a Committee has to be appointed is that it should be appointed at once and that the Indian commercial community should be adequately represented on it. It would be better therefore if Government were to accept the resolution of Mr. Raju adopted by the Assembly.

GOVT.'S MARINE POLICY.

Just as Currency and Exchange play a fundamental part in the development of the country, shipping also plays more or less conspicuous and important a part in the development of trade and industries. The report of the Mercantile Marine Committee which was long-waited was published in May last i.e. about 4 months after it was presented to the Government. The report of the Lee Commission was also published almost at the same time and it is interesting to note that while important decisions have been taken on the latter by the Imperial Government and action has already been taken with retrospective effect from April 1924, there have not only been no decisions taken on the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee, but so far as your Committee are aware no despatch even has been sent to the Secretary of State for India upto this time on this important question. In the meanwhile attempts are being made in interested quarters to belittle the significance of the report, to run down the recommendations made there in and even to abuse the majority of that Committee who had the independence and large-heartedness to make the recommendations they have made. Such a step-motherly attitude of the Government with regard to this very important question is extremely significant and no comments are necessary on my part to show the indifference of the Government whenever any genuine and real action is required to help trade and industries.

While I am speaking on the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee, I should like to refer to an allied subject viz: the scheme which is at present receiving the consideration of the Government of India with regard to Ports and Shipping. All the Port Trusts are now in principle under the Government of India but their management has been given over to Provincial Governments who look after their affairs with the help of Boards of Trustees. The Government of India come forward now with the apprehension that the dual administration of the Port Trusts is harmful to their interests. It is suggested that with the advent of full Provincial autonomy the present condition of the Ports and the particular authorities by which they are governed may prove to be adverse factors against the success of such a provincial autonomy. We are thankful to the Government of India for the far-sightedness which impels them to take these long views but we feel at the same time that all these anxious considerations were not the only factor perhaps which moved the Government of India. There had been a strong movement for Indianising the Port Trusts going on and the one Board which has been, to an extent, Indianised has shown how it can manage its affairs. The Government of India may be feeling perhaps that in near future all such Port Trust Boards may be manifesting in convenient independence of thought and action and so may have thought it proper to take them away from their detached moorings and to place them all under a Central bureaucratic system which will, steam-roller-like, remove all the angles and eccentricities which may be observable at present. Your Committee opposed as they thought that administration of these by local Governments had upto this time been carried on without any serious complaint and that it would not be to the interests of the General Commercial community and the public if the control of the Ports were to be transferred to the Government of Idia who can exercise such control only from Delhi and Simla.

GOVT'S. STORES POLICY.

Your Committee have always interested themselves in the Stores Policy of the Government of India and have insisted on the Government's getting all their tenders here and in Rupee currency. Purchases to the extent of crores of rupees are being made at present on behalf of the Government of India by the High Commissioner who is located in London and though this system under Sir Dadiba Dalal, late High Commissioner, worked much better than it did when it was managed by the Secretary of State for India, it is to be doubted extremely if any High Commissioner, whether English or Indian, can be so strong as to withstand the forces arrayed against him in London in the matter of placing orders. In this connection I cannot help regretting the resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal. It is but right and proper that we should expect the Government of India to clear up the atmosphere of mystery which has surrounded his resignation. It is not a healthy state of affairs truly where interpellations are put in the House of Commons as soon as a few stray orders are placed with Continental firms even though their quotations may be acknowledgedly lower than any British tenders. The tenders of British firms though higher in several cases than those of Continental firms are accepted on the generally advanced plea of "early delivery" which is a conveniently vague expression. It is vitally essential that this business of placing orders on behalf of India should be removed therefore from its present venue to Delhi or Calcutta. Your Committee went thoroughly into the question of the new Stores Rules published by the Government in May last. After several attempts on the part of the Government and even the report of the Stores Purchase Committee, these latest rules did not come up to the standard required and your Committee therefore suggested a new set of rules with such changes and modifications as were found necessary in the interests of trade and industries of this country. I hope that the Government of India will adopt these new Rules suggested by the Chamber.

TRADE CONDITION.

Time after time we come across remarks by some experts to the effect that trade and industries have turned the corner and that their restoration to their normal conditions will come about in near future. Prophecy is always a dangerous form of amusement, specially when it concerns such uncertain factors as modern, and that too, after-the-war trade conditions. The boom which followed the Armistice was responsible for the floatation of hundreds of joint stock concerns for which there was no scope. Many of them were started by people who had no knowledge of that particular industry and several of which were started and managed by people whose motives were not above board. Efforts of these company promoters received support from the speculative tendency of a section of the people who were in a hurry to get rich quickly. All this enterprise has therefore naturally ended in a failure and huge funds of the public are in the meanwhile wasted in all such enterprises. We are now in the process of liquidation of many of these and I should say that it will take some time even after this liquidation to restore public confidence so very badly needed in the present condition and trust in joint stock enterprises. There were also abnormally large loans floated by the Government to meet their war expenses and projects like the Development Scheme and huge deficits. Crores of money are invested in all such loans and so much less is naturally left to *bona-fide* trade and industries. There is also another factor viz., investment in lands and properties which took place during the boom period to a very large extent. Property value has gone down in the meanwhile and money locked up in lands and properties cannot be considered by any means under these circumstances as liquid capital. All these factors have created a stringency in the money market, have scared away the naturally shy capital and have left *bona-fide* trade and industries to carry on as they will with a 9 per cent bank-rate of interest and with the present unsympathetic policy of the Government with regard to the Currency and Exchange. Add to these factors, natural calamities like the recent floods, both in Southern and Northern India which mean the chief consuming centres, and you will feel that the trade depression is after all not such a mystery as it is made out to be. I cannot under these circumstances expect an early turning of the corner in trade and industrial conditions though at the same time I would not say that the present depression will continue to go on for a long time to come.

CHAMBER AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

Before I close, I should like to urge for representation of this Chamber in the Council of State. Looking to the importance of Indian commerce it is but fair and proper that the Chamber should be represented in the Upper House. I have made this remark at the present juncture in order that our case may not go by default when the time comes. I am sure that when the question comes before your Committee they will take it up vigorously and the Government of India also will accede to their demand as being a reasonable, fair and just one.

I may express here my thanks to my colleagues of the Committee for their cordial co-operation in my responsible and heavy work as President of the Chamber.

I have also much pleasure in congratulating the Chamber on having a trained and tried public man like the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna as President and a vigorous and energetic worker and public leader like Mr. S. R. Bomanji for its Vice-President in the forthcoming year.

I should also like to express my high sense of appreciation of the work done by our energetic Secretary, Mr. J. K. Mehta, who has displayed a personal interest in the working of this Chamber since he joined the Chamber and has contributed a good deal of its success and I hope he will continue to take the same interest and zeal in the work of the Chamber as he has done in the past.

With these words, Gentlemen, I propose the adoption of the Report."

INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEMS.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Vice President of the Chamber, in seconding the adoption of the Report said:—

"After the very exhaustive manner in which the President has dealt with some of the important problems discussed by the Committee during the course of the year, very little is left for me to say. I should like, however to deal with the problem of labour regarding which your Committee had something to say during its tenure of office.

The large-scale industrialism in the West carried on and developed so intensively during the last century brought forward a crop of its own peculiar labour problems and attempts were made to deal with these in a systematic and scientific manner time after time, both by employers and employees and the different Governments concerned. It was not, however, till the Versailles Treaty that all these different attempts were synthesised and formal international recognition was given to labour problems. The International Labour Conference has, besides holding its annual sessions, been carrying on through its large and well-equipped Secretariat, work throughout the year in connection with labour legislation in all the different countries which are members of that Conference. An impetus has thus been given to the movement of labour legislation both in Eastern and Western countries and a mass of literature has been published by the Labour Office throwing a flood of light on the various labour problems both international and national.

The Labour Conference also brings to a common meeting place both the representatives of employers and employees as well as representatives of different Governments and thus enables them to discuss in a round-table fashion the problems which affect them so intimately and, I may say, affect also the future of the World and his life. Employers of labour and employees can find in this useful literature materials with the help of which they can solve their own peculiar problems. The immense benefits the international comity of nation has thus derived from the International Labour Conference cannot be overestimated.

At the same time I must sound a note of warning against some of the tendencies of thought and movements for action which have been set agoing by the activities of the International Labour Conference. I hope there are not in India any class of men who look upon capitalists and employers of labour as so many ogres but on the contrary these classes are given due credit for largeness of mind and breadth of vision, who are not likely to judge of labour problems through an inveterate hatred of the working classes No less a personage than the Director of the International Labour Conference, Monsieur Thomas, paid a well-deserved compliment to India when he said that she had fulfilled all the conventions and recommendations passed at these Labour Conferences faithfully and conscientiously. What I fear, however, is that mere amateurs in social work or labour welfare may rush to propound labour legislation of a kind which will not be beneficial to industries nor to employees. Labour legislation of a kind which will not be beneficial to industries nor to employees. Labour legislation of a certain kind is of course desirable and beneficial and as you must have noticed employers of labour in this country have always given a willing response to efforts on the part of labour as also efforts on the part of authorities to provide amenities of life for their employees. It does not follow however, that because labour legislation of a certain kind is desirable labour legislation of all sorts is desirable or essential.

The International Labour Conference has also witnessed similar attempts made to rush through conventions or recommendations for which conditions in different countries may not prove at all suitable. The attempt at standardisation, of labour legislation for all countries can succeed only upto a certain limit and any going beyond such limit is bound to meet with failure, and failure in such cases will mean several times unnecessary discontent and consequent labour troubles. India is rightly considered one of the leading eight industrial countries in the world but this does not mean that conditions here are favourable for all the labour legislation which may be considered suitable for Western countries with conditions which are entirely different. Both the Government and legislators should therefore refrain from forcing the pace with regard to labour legislation in this land. We have strenuous times before us in the matter of keen and relentless competition from other well-advanced industrial countries and if our industries are under such conditions to be loaded with the burden of laws and regulations for which this country is not yet ready, it will only mean that India will be left behind in industrial development and will continue to remain as she has been, a ready field for exploitation by industrially powerful nations. I entirely agree with the President that through our not paying sufficient heed to our economic problems we have lost much more than through any other cause and if well-meaning but misled friends of labour or the Government persist in pushing forward with unsuitable and unnecessary legislation for the sake of legislation, they will be doing a deal of harm to our industrial population and the country in general.

INDIANS IN COLONIES.

I dealt in my last year's speech with the very intricate and complicated problem of the position of Indians in the Colonies and I am grieved to find that this position instead of improving has gone from bad to worse. The Natal Boroughs Ordinance has received the assent of the Governor-General of South Africa and the effect of this legislation will be to deprive not only future Indians entering Natal but even the children of those Indians already enjoying the municipal franchise and thus make their position untenable. The visit of the Kenya Committee to England last year achieved one thing which was to stop for the time being the Immigration Bill being rushed through in the Kenya Legislature. I am afraid, however, from different portents that even this Bill may be proceeded with in the immediate future. The position in short, of our countrymen in these Colonies, is according to the best opinion as hopeless and as bad and undesirable as it can be. The question is what we can do to relieve these miseries of our countrymen. Beyond patiently and persistently pressing our case upon the attention of the Government of India and the Imperial Government I personally do not see what can be done on this side to deal with this very delicate and complicated problem. As you are aware a very representative deputation including as many as six members of our Chamber waited on His Excellency the Viceroy only four days back. The Viceroy assured the deputation that his Government are doing their best to help the case of Indians overseas, but evidently everything rests with the authorities at White Hall. You will have noticed that in the deputation were four very prominent representatives of the European community in this country. We have reason to be thankful to them for joining us in this movement. We trust that our European friends in India will co-operate with us not only in such matters, but also in commercial and other matters in which we can make common cause. During my presidentship it shall be my endeavour to promote such co-operation and I am sure I shall have the Chamber with me in such endeavour.

NEED OF ALL-INDIA COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Before I conclude I should like to emphasise the importance of holding an All-India Commercial Congress where all the different commercial and industrial associations of this country could join together on a common platform and discuss the problems which affect them intimately. For several years the Indian Industrial Conference was holding a regular annual session. In 1916 a Commercial Congress was held in Bombay under the presidentship of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. In 1919 a Joint Session of the Indian Industrial Conference and the Commercial Congress was also held in Bombay under the same distinguished presidentship. Unfortunately, there was no response in subsequent years from other parts of India with the result that these very important sessions ceased to be held. Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce have been holding their annual sessions regularly and there is no reason why Indian Commerce should not consider all the important trade, commercial and industrial questions from its own point of view at least once a year. I hope the new Committee will take up this question at an early date and make it possible for such a Conference to be held in the coming year.

I am thankful to Mr. Manmohandas for his kind reference to my election as President of this Chamber.

PROMISED CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji in further supporting the adoption of the Report expressed his high sense of appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by electing him as their Vice-President.

Continuing Mr. Bomanji said: "We have read the recent announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy that there is to be appointed a Committee to enquire into our Currency and Exchange problem. It is qualified by the statement that such a Committee will be appointed within one year which means that we will have to wait about two years from now for the Government of India to give up their attitude of inaction and indifference and to take some positive steps for placing the Currency and Exchange policy on a sound and permanent basis. I say this for myself that after our experience of Commissions and Committees like the Babington-Smith Committee, I have lost all faith in all such enquiries for the reports of such Committees are practically in accord with Government's settled policy and are merely a cloak to pass them off as the considered opinion of independent experts. Even if such a Committee however, has to be appointed, there is no reason why we should wait twelve months for it. The unsettled world conditions are always trotted out by Government as an excuse whenever any action has to be delayed. When it concerns the interests of the British people no such excuses are forthcoming and immediate action is taken to remedy the situation. Conditions in Britain when the American crossrate was at 3.30 or the position in Germany when the Mark had hopelessly depreciated were not surely factors which could be called stable or permanent. It is well known that the Bank of England at present is sounding New York financiers with a view to secure huge dollar credits to be able to maintain sterling once it reaches par, so as to make London again a free market for gold. Germany also under similar difficult conditions, without delay made bold to make drastic changes of a revolutionary character by the introduction of Renten Mark and inaugurated radical changes in her national policy as would meet the requirements of indigenous trade and industries and hence to national prosperity. We are also aware that the South African Government have, after consulting the great Dutch expert Dr. Vissirin and widely known expert, Dr. Kammerer decided to go back to free gold payments at the end of June without waiting for what England may or may not do. The feeling in Australia on this question can be judged when Mr. Garvan, Director of the Commonwealth Bank publicly stated that Australia had everything to gain by withdrawing the prohibition of the export of gold. We find Mr. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank publicly advocating the return to gold and emphasising that the principal countries of the world were moving rapidly to a common measurement of prices through return to gold standard and that this formed a turning point in the economic situation arising out of the war. Mr. Goodenough made another very important point of which I shall make a present to our Finance Member who so constantly trots out the effect on prices when India returns to a gold standard in order to frighten her away from her objective. Mr. Goodenough says: "A free gold market for London was the surest guarantee for stability in world prices and for confidence both of which were essential to good trade." This was only about ten days ago, and we now find Mr. McKenna, the present Chairman of the Midland Bank and a former Chancellor of the British Exchequer strongly advocating the advantages of the gold standard. He tells us what these advantages are:

"In the first place, it establishes international measures of value common to all and mutually and universally accepted. It is automatic in its operation and it relieves the central banks of responsibility which he emphasised might not always be discharged with that knowledge and judgment indispensable for the prosperity of national trade." Mr. McKenna further points out and emphasises the moral effects of having a gold standard in operation, because the nation which has it will think the better of itself and will almost regard itself as more honest if its currency is convertible into gold.

A WORD TO SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

"With all respect to the great knowledge and experience of Sir Basil Blackett, I venture to submit that the opinion of these great authorities that I have quoted will carry some weight with our worthy Finance Member. If he feels that it is still risky to tie the Rupee to the chariot wheels of the Federal Reserve Board,

(Continued on page 11.)

# SLAVERY OR SERVICE?

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY SERVICE BOND.

### AN AMAZING DOCUMENT.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association sends us the following for publication:—

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company has recently issued new Service Bonds for being signed by the Staff of the Loco Carriage and Audit Departments. The Traffic Staff have signed bonds already at the time of their admission to service, but the Loco and Audit Staff had so far no bonds and for the first time they are now called upon to sign the new bonds. The following is a copy of the new Bond:—

SERVICE BOND.

I, . . . . . having been engaged in the Audit Department of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on a salary of Rs. . . . . per mensem do hereby declare that I bind myself to follow the rules for subordinate staff from time to time in force in this department and also to abide by the following conditions on which I am engaged to serve the aforesaid Railway Company:—

1. That appointment is temporary and subject to confirmation and may be cancelled if not approved.

2. That I am liable to be summarily dismissed for misconduct and that *in the event of my services being no longer required they may be dispensed with on one month's notice expiring at any time or on payment of one month's salary in lieu of notice.*

3. That on resigning my appointment, I must give one month's clear notice, in writing of my intention or in default thereof forfeit a full month's pay.

4. That *I have no right or claim to any gratuity whatever.*

5. That my salary is not incremental and *that my advancement is entirely at the discretion of the Chief Auditor.*

6. That *I am liable to be fined for breach of discipline or for infringement of any of the Rules* as laid down in any of the orders printed or manuscript in force on the aforesaid Railway Company and that all fines and debits imposed by my Superior Officers may be deducted from my salary or from any money standing at my credit in the hands of the aforesaid Railway Company.

7. That my services are liable to be dispensed with for indebtedness.

8. That while I remain in the services of the said Railway Company, I am not at liberty to seek employment elsewhere without permission, or to have any share in the management of, or to hold any paid office in connection with, any commercial or industrial enterprise or to accept outside work.

9. That I am prohibited from communicating to the Press or to anyone unconnected with the Railway any documents, photographs or information of which I may become possessed in my official capacity.

10. (Applicable to European and Anglo-Indian employees). That I hereby agree to be a member of the Auxiliary Force, India, as directed by the Company.

.....
Signature of employee.

Station.....
Dated..... 19
Witness (1) .....
Witness (2) .....

Certified that I have verified the age given herein by means of . . . . . and that I am satisfied it is correct.

Dated.....19

.....
For Chief Auditor.

At the very first reading it will be found that the conditions embodied in this bond are quite unilateral and iniquitous, hard and humiliating. The bond gives all rights to the employers and none whatever to the employees. It is a novel kind of service bond hardly to be found in any public service.

SERVICE TEMPORARY.

To start with, the employee is given clearly to understand that his service is temporary and that it is terminable at any time under the unquestionable excuse of *"service being no longer required."* The Railway service is one of the most important and useful of the various public services in the country and in the interests of the vast millions, it is imperatively necessary that it should be run on sound, satisfactory and efficient lines. To attain this end it is further necessary that the subordinate staff which forms the very backbone and the main-stay of the service should be well-paid, well-housed and worked according to the natural conditions and capacities of human life and generally well treated. It does not matter much if the employees during periods of stress and strain of heavy traffic are hard worked, but what is really essential is that they must all along feel a sense of stability which alone in the long run makes for the efficiency of service. The new conditions rudely shake the very feeling of security and stability and naturally engender great discontent and grave misgivings in the minds of the employees, about their future in the service. In fact, the morale of the service is considerably affectd.

INCREASE IN PAY.

Then the employee must know that his pay is not incremental and that his advancement is entirely at the discretion of his chief officer. The employee cannot claim, even apply for, any increase, however hard and voluminous his work, whatever the length of his service and whatever the economic conditions of life. And if ever the increase comes, it comes as something like a gift or bakshis which the staff must unhesitatingly and gratefully receive and

(Cantinued on page 10).

# SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAM.

## QUESTION OF EXAMINATION BOARD.

## DISCUSSION IN SENATE.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The proceedings commenced with the conferring of the degrees on the successful candidates who had passed various qualifying examinations.

CHANDAVARKAR SCHOLARSHIP.

On the motion of Mr. M. A. Khan seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi it was resolved "that the offer of Rs. 10,000 (in cash) made by the Honorary Treasurers, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar Memorial, on behalf of the subscribers to the Memorial Fund, for the establishment of a University Scholarship in Hindu Law in the name of the late Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., LL.B., be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the accompanying regulations which have been approved by the donors be adopted in the matter of the award and tenure of the proposed Scholarship."

MINTO SCHOLARSHIP.

Prof. P. A. Wadia then moved the following resolution which was unanimously agreed to:

"That the offer of Rs. 10,100 partly in 4 per cent. Municipal Debentures and partly in 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes made by the Honourable Sir Dinshah E. Wacha, Kt., on behalf of the Executive Committee of the 'Minto Afternoon Entertainment Fund' for the establishment of a University Scholarship in the name of the late Lord Minto, Governor General of India from 1906 to 1910, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the accompanying regulations which have been approved by Sir Dinshah be adopted in the matter of the award and tenure of the proposed Scholarship."

Consideration was then given to the following application of Mr. Krishna Gopal Khare dated 11th October 1924:—

"I beg to apply for the restoration of my B.A. degree of the Bombay University which was cancelled in 1911 under the following circumstances. Soon after I passed by M.A. examination with Chemistry from Professor T. K. Gajjar's Laboratory and before I could take that degree, I was arrested and convicted in 1910 under section 121A, Indian Penal Code, in the Nasik Conspiracy Case, and the Senate took action against me.

"On my release in 1919 I was engaged by Professor Gajjar to manage his Laboratory which I am doing ever since, as also I am teaching Mathematics in the Bombay Medical College since 1921. I am thus leading a steady and peaceful life for the last five years, as the testimonials attached hereto will bear out.

"I may mention here that Mr. V. M. Bhat, who also had his B.A. degree cancelled with mine and for the same reason, has got it restored in 1920. I can assure that if mine also be restored, the circumstances under which it was cancelled will not occur again, as I am no longer in the same frame of mind in which I then was. I hope therefore that the question will be sympathetically considered by the Syndicate."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan moved:—"That the Senate rescinds its resolution passed on the 1st of July 1911 so far as the said resolution concerns Krishna Gopal Khare."

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAM. REGULATIONS.

Consideration was then resumed on the proposition moved by Principal Covernton at the last meeting "That the regulations relating to the School Leaving-Leaving Examination recommended by the Syndicate be substituted in view of the present regulations published at pages 64-69 of the current University Calendar."

On the motion of Dr. Harold H. Mann the house resolved to go into a Committee.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the words "Matriculation Examination" be substituted for the words "School-Leaving Examination" wherever they occur in the regulations.

Dr. Viegas submitted that there should not be a special examination board as it was costly and therefore they should confine their activities to the matriculation only. He thought the syndicate should be able to conduct this examination through a small Committee. It might be urged, he said, that the syndicate was overworked; but he pointed out that in Bombay the syndicate met once a month while in Calcutta they met once a week.

Prof. H. R. Hamley placed greater emphasis on the School-Leaving Examination than on the Matriculation Examination. The School-Leaving Examination, he said, opened doors for the students to different walks of life as well as for higher education in the University Colleges.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said if they wanted to control and guide the secondary education they should continue the School-Leaving Examination.

Dr. H. N. Masina agreed with Mr. Dalvi and said they should develop the opportunity of improving the education of their youths instead of retarding it.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas was lost.

EXAMINATION BOARD.

Consideration was then given to the question whether the present Examination Board should continue.

Dr. A. G. Viegas suggested that the question of conducting the examination be left to the Syndicate and that that body should meet oftener than they did before.

The Hon. Sir L. A. Shah said under the present constitution the Syndicate was in charge of the examinations, and therefore the question of appointing an exalination Board should be left to that body.

Principal A. L. Covernton said under the present system though the Examination Board was appointed by the Senate, the Syndicate virtually controlled the Board.

Dr. J. J. Modi suggested a separate board.

On votes being taken it was decided to constitute a separate Boards.

The first regulation of the constitution and functions of the School-Leaving Examination Board provided that the board should consist of twelve members nine of whom to be elected by the Fellows and the three to be co-opted by the nine elected members. It also provided that one of the nine elected members and two of the co-opted members should be head masters of high schools.

Prof. V. B. Naik moved that a separate constituency of head masters should be constituted for the purpose of electing the three headmasters of the high schools.

This proposition was opposed by some members on the ground that it would give an extraneous body to have a controlling voice in matters with which only the University could deal under their present constitution.

The proposition was negatived.

The Senate then adjourned till next Saturday when discussion on the constitution of the Examination Board would be resumed.

# SLAVERY OR SERVICE?

(Continued from page 9.)

eloquently appreciate and must not in any way complain about, however inadequate it may be and further the general advancement of the employee is not a process of gradual natural development on the standard basis of merit and length of service but is more or less a phenomenon of small very often diluted mercies, that might weather-permitting descend from the heavens of the Church Gate mansions. This condition is most unjust and unnatural and highly calculated to demoralise the whole service. Instead of eradicating the evil of corruption that is still rampant in the service, it is feared these conditions will considerably add to it. In no civilised country the Railway men are bound down hand and foot like this.

GRATUITIES.

Then again there is a condition that the employee has no right or claim to any gratuity whatever. There is no such condition in the old Bonds which the Traffic Staff have so far signed, and one fails to understand why it has been introduced in the New Bonds. As it is, the gratuity is something like a small charity doled out under really humiliating conditions to the "deserving" employees. The Railway Company has already got a set of rules governing the grant of gratuities. To be qualified or eligible for the reward of grautity the service in the opinion of the Board of Directors, in fact in the opinion of the officer under whom the employee is serving, must be good, efficient, faithful and continuous. In face of these rules, there is hardly any reason, much less any justification, in putting in this condition. The administration will create grave suspicions and mis-givings in the minds of the staff about even the distant possibilities of getting any gratuity at all. It may be noted that the G.I.P. Railway Company has no such condition about gratuity in its service agreements.

FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

The clause about fines for breaches of discipline is also an innovation. No one interested in efficient and disciplined service could object to disciplinary punishments being meted out in cases of breaches of discipline. At present there is hardly any code defining the offences and regulating the punishments. Such a code is evidently very essential; while we know what really are the offences and faults that should be punished we are also painfully aware of cases in which "the men" are punished for something which is hardly any fault. A little loud voice by a Station master on the control phone is shouting and shouting is insubordination to the controller and if by chance the D. T. S. overhears this on the phone, "the man" in question is at once suspended and recommended for drastic punishment, say for example reduction for a year. The merciful Traffic Superintendent however while upholding the recommendation for punishment orders the reduction of "the man" only for six months. It will be noted that Railway officers hold and exercise most arbitrary powers of punishments unheard-of in any department of Government service and it is no exaggeration whatever to say that inspite of some earnest efforts of some just and sympathetic officers to treat the staff well, the staff is generally groaning under the crushing weight of uncontrolled and arbitrary powers vested in their officers. The employee does not know when and for what he may be punished. A case has recently been known in which a D.T.S. obsessed with the stupid idea of his authority is reported to have threatened to suspend a sub-inspector of Police, as if the latter was 'his man.' Few minutes later, after his wrath had subsided he realised that he had authority only on the Railway employees and not on the Police officials. Instead of having any such conditions in the bond, it is necessary that the administration should immediately have a code of rules regulating punishments so as to make vagaries on the part of some inexperienced and impetuous officers altogether or almost impossible. Also there must be clear rules regulating the infliction of debits on Railway men.

On the whole, the Bond is a sad commentary on the sense of fairness and justice of the Administration. Taking advantage of its wide and arbitrary executive powers the Administration has forged these hard shackles to bind down the staff to a state of abject and humiliating servility. It is, indeed, ashtonishing, nay very distressing, that at a time when honest and earnest efforts are being made by disinterested leaders to improve the present conditions of labour and when even the Government of India are, in an appreciable manner, trying to help the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of labour, the B. B. and C. I. Administration, which claims to be sympatheric and liberal, should conceive of such bonds, which are more or less the slavery bonds. These conditions will do no good to the Administration. They are fraught on the contrary with immense possibilities for evil. They are calculated to create grave discontent and considerably depress the awakened consciousness of the employees and ultimately impair the dignity, moral tone and efficiency which should be the indispensable features of a public service. What is really wanted is not a bond like this but an honest and honourable adjustment of relations between the employers and employees to the mutual benefit of both as also in the interests of the public.

These bonds are at present required to be signed by the staff of the Loco and Audit Departments but there is a growing apprehension in the minds of the Traffic Staff as well that they may at any time be called upon to sign these bonds, in view of some new conditions inserted therein.

We appeal to the Agent in all earnestness to kindly reconsider, revise and relax some of these relentless conditions and relieve the present tension of feelings that prevails amongst the Staff. It is not possible for any Administration, however strong and resourceful, to successfully curb or crush for all time the genuine feelings and sentiments of their men.

# MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent assertion by Maulana Mahomed Ali of his self-superiority to Mahatma Gandhi on the exclusive score of his being born a Mussalman, was obviously calculated to estrange his non-Moslem friends. And I do not think such a statement by itself and without any impelling cause uttered in public can be defended. The Maulana may perhaps lay his finger on any particular *Ayat* of the Quran in support of his pronouncement, but there certainly are *hadis* which vindicate his position. It would conduce to national unity to keep all such dogmatic and theological musings to oneself and not proclaim them in an assembly like that of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, whose proceedings were certainly not held in camera and some of whose members have given expression to views quainter than those of Mr. Mahomed Ali. The most vigorous protests have naturally issued from the Hindus. As I occupy a relatively fortunate position of being, neither a Mussalman nor a Hindu and as I happen to have spent some years in the study of the religious systems of both the communities, I think I may address a few words to both the communities without being suspected of prepossession or prejudice in this connection.

The dogmatic attitude of Mr. Mahomed Ali may be crystallised in a few words. In its essence it means Islamic emphasis on the Pauline doctrine that faith transcends acts. Let a man believe in Prophet Muhammad and acknowledge the unity of God and he is immediately elevated to a plane where he becomes assured of salvation. A human being may commit sins numberless but provided he makes profession of Islam his faith must finally save him. Now this position of certain among our Moslem brethren whether supported by Islamic *concensus* or not is one which is evidently widely believed in by the less enlightened Mussalmans. At the same time we must take cognizance of the fact that its unnecessary avowal gives umbrage to non-Mussalmans, especially the Hindus. The question naturally arises if Hinduism does not minister spiritual solace to unfortunate humanity liable to endless error similar to what Maulana Mahomed Ali gave expression to on behalf of Islam. If Islam assures its believers of salvation on the single stipulation of faith, does Hinduism inculcate other wise? I am afraid since its teachings are tantamount to the same theological position. The Bhagavad Gita, for instance, has an identical message for Hindus. It states that any man who has faith or Bhakti is to be regarded as a saint provided only he holds certain beliefs and has faith in the Lord. I have before me several translations of the Gita. But I suppose the most acceptable to the Hindus would be that by Mrs. Besant who translates verse 30, Chaptem IX as follows:—

"Even if the most sinful worship Me, with undivided heart, he too must be accounted righteous for he hath rightly resolved." Further on the believing Hindu is assured that he gradually becomes dutiful and goes to eternal peace for the Lord assures him that "to a certainty my devotee perisheth not." A still clearer dictum of the song celestial teaches that those who take refuge in the Supreme, though born of the womb of a sinful woman, Vaisyas and even Shudras also reach supreme felicity. Further any human soul whatever has only to think of God or the Supreme being at the moment of his death to be gathered to the Blessed (VIII, 5.) Allow me to add that the less we Indians, of whatever religious denomination, import religion into our everyday life, the better it will be for the country we all profess to love.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. NARIMAN.

[In his telegram which we published the other day, Maulana Mahomed Ali stated that his "whole speech, lasting two hours, was intended to rouse the Ulema to realization of their main duty which was the improvement of Muslims' conduct rather than making them conform to outward conventions and forms."—Editor, "B. C."]

# SIVANATH MEMORIAL HALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The foundation stone of the Sivanath memorial hall was laid yesterday by Lord Sinha on the land adjoining the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. The hall will be called after Pandit Sivanath Sastri the minister and missionary and one of those who built up the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. Dr. P. K. Acharya President of the Samaj, read the report of the Sivanath Memorial Building Committee. A sum of about Rs. 91,300 had been promised and of this amount Rs. 42,500 had already been spent in building the memorial house. Rs. 75,000 were still required to complete the memorial hall with a library attached to it. Lord Sinha then laid the foundation stone.

# CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The one outstanding topic that absorbs the thinking section of our country today is the topic of currency and exchange. There is Sir Basil Blackett's Bill for amending the Indian Paper Currency Act; there are also Sir Purshottamdas' Bills for restoring the 1s. 4d. ratio. A Committee has already been appointed to make preliminary suggestions for a wider economic inquiry we have no doubt Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will be pleased at this rapid translation into reality of his pious wish in the speech delivered at the Economic Conference held this month at Benares. There is also the promise of a Committee on Exchange in the not very remote future when another Professor Hyder or Prof. Burnett-Hurst will have his latent genius discovered to the benefit of this country and to the advancement of those larger world interests which link India and Britain together in a common purpose. Sir Basil Blackett tells us he is "not in favour of gold being used for currency circulation." He evidently thinks he expresses his dissent in this manner as against the view that the only solution of India's monetary difficulties is the introduction of an effective gold standard. An effective gold standard does not mean the use of gold as the sole medium of exchange. All that is necessary is ready convertibility into gold of all other media of exchange. Sir Basil Blackett further assured the country that the terms of reference of the Exchange Committee would be fully representative of Indian opinion. "There would be no desire on the part of the Government to limit the scope of discussions of the Committee in connection with the gold standard." The Viceroy, however, seems to be more explicit. The announcement which Lord Reading was authorised to make as the result of consultations with the Secretary of State runs as follows: "The Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject of *the rupee exchange* and the intention of Government to appoint an authoritative committee to consider the question as soon as world economic factors appear sufficiently stable to justify the formulation of a new policy." This announcement confines the work of the Exchange Committee mainly to the fixing of the new rate of exchange and does not leave room for the formulation of a currency policy on a gold basis, though the Committee may be authorised to discuss the possible disadvantages of a gold standard. This belief is confirmed by Sir Basil Blackett's own admission a day previous to his assurance that Government was not going to limit the scope of *discussion* of the Exchange Committee. Sir Basil Blackett observed that the inquiry, when undertaken, would afford an opportunity for a wider survey and would consider *improvements in the gold exchange standard system*. He also recognized the desirability of a nearer approach to a gold standard than was actually attained prior to 1914. These declarations make it quite evident that there is not the slightest desire on the part of Government to regard the introduction of an effective gold standard as a practicable measure in the immediate future.

The reasons for this fixed resolve to adhere to the gold exchange standard in India are not difficult to conceive. The whole of the British Empire—Great Britain and the self-governing Colonies barring India—are now absorbed in the work of restoring an effective gold standard. Mr. McKenna in a speech as chairman of the Midland Bank enunciated in unmistakable terms the advantages of a gold standard. It establishes an international measure of value; it is automatic in its operation: and its adoption inspires confidence and facilitates international transactions. So also the Chairman of Barclay's Bank Mr. Goodenough, remarks that "the principle countries of the world are moving rapidly towards a common measurement of prices through the return to a gold standard, and this forms the turning-point in the economic situation arising out of the war."

But whilst the British Empire and the rest of the world with relatively heavy obligations consider their economic salvation to lie in a return to an effective gold standard, India with more favourable conditions is asked to believe that her economic salvation lies only in a gold exchange standard to be manipulated not always and necessarily with an eye to Indian interests. If Great Britain is to adopt a gold standard with a free market for gold, India cannot at the same time dare ask for an effective gold standard. This fear is well expressed in a recent circular by Messrs. Samuel Montague and Company when they aver that the larger the absorption of gold by India shall we not call it an unproductive and uneconomic absorption?—the longer the time England will have to wait for the restoration of a gold standard. So also the "Financial Times" declares that India's increasing absorption of gold and South Africa's minting of gold coinage are admittedly difficulties (in the way of a restoration of a gold standard), but these should be overcome; and the paper adds "so long as we adjust our trade balance so that big bullion movements to correct excess of import, may be unnecessary, all will be well." There can be no sounder reason or clearer evidence for Great Britain's desire to perpetuate the *gold exchange standard* in India than this; this hybrid system is an effective method of manipulating exchanges with a view to "correct excess of imports by making big bullion movement unnecessary." We thank the 'Financial Times' for giving us such clear light on this somewhat mysterious problem.!

Thus whilst Great Britain must have a gold standard at any cost, India must be satisfied with a gold exchange standard. There is nothing more tragical for this country than the sight of so-called representatives of Indian public opinion clamouring for fixity of exchange, and thus helping the authorities in their currency policy—which is distinctly one of adhering to the gold exchange standard system! The Committee on exchange is to give its blessings to this same system, may be by fixing the rate of exchange at 1s. 4d. may be at 1s. 6d. or higher—at a ratio "easily attainable and maintainable," to quote Sir Basil Blackett's own words.—Yours etc.,

P. A. WADIA.

Wilson College, Bombay.

# MESSRS GHOSH & MITTRA,

## REMOVED TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

"Swarajya" understands that Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter M.L.C., and Mr. Amar Krishna Ghosh were removed from the Central Jail, Alipore, on 26th January, to an unknown destination.

## REMOVED TO RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

The "Rangoon Mail" says that Subhas Chandra Bose, Satyendra Chandra Mitra and five other Bengalees who are detained under Regulation 3 and the Bengal Ordinance were brought to Rangoon yesterday.

# PERSUADING THE REVOLUTIONARIES

## MR. N. N. GUPTA'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Writing to the "Statesman" Mr. N. N. Gupta, who it will be remembered was found innocent in the Mussalmanpara Bomb Case trial and confessed to Lord Lytton his guilt, said: "From my own experience I can testify that many of those engaged in terrorism are energetic young men anxious to sacrifice themselves for a noble cause. I believe, however, that a life-long sacrifice involving daily sorrowing and working for the poor, the ignorant and the depressed millions of India demands a higher character and steadier faith than a few years of secret plotting culminating sometimes in a violent and dramatic death. There is probably no country on the face of the earth which offers such tremendous opportunities for prolonged and unassuming sacrifice as India. These lines have been written in the hope that at least one revolutionary may be persuaded to give up his present methods and think of other and more abiding ways of serving his country."

# ALL-INDIA COMPETITIVE DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 31.

His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar presided at the All-India Competitive Debate which began here to-day. His Highness, Dr. Annie Besant and Prof. Seshadri were the judges. Two dozen competitors took part in the debate representing the following Colleges:—St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Pachiappa's College, Madras Rajaram's College, Kolhapur, Patna College, Dacca University, Vidyasagar's College Calcutta, Reid Christian College, Lucknow, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, Muir Central College, Allahabad, Queen's College, Benares, Kashi Vidyapith, Benars, Bihar Vidyapith Teachers' Training College, Benares, the Central Hindu College, Benares.

Mr. Azimuddin Ahmed (Dacca University) opened the debate by proposing that communal representation was detrimental to national advancement. With the exception of three or four all the speeches maintained a high level some of them a trifle too caustic. Although more speeches were made against than in favour of the proposition almost every opponent admitted that it was right on principle, but in opposing it pleaded expediency and policy.

The judges were unanimous in awarding the first prize to Mr. Ghanshiamdas of the Benares University, the second to Mr. Manjundrow of the Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, the third to Mr. N. Sanyal of the Reid Christian College, Lucknow and the fourth to Mr. Sam Khambata of St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Each one was presented a gold wrist watch, the first two with books also, specially awarded by Prof. Seshadri.

(Continued from column 6.)

the vote and was carried, only Mr. Tairsee voting against it.

THANKS TO RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Board of Directors specially to Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Umer Sobani and Osman Sobani for the devotion of their time, energy and money in the cause of the "Chronicle" which always had a soft corner in their hearts. The "Chronicle" was a pet child of Sobani brothers and it was not without feeling a wrench in their hearts that they handed over the management to a new Board. Mr. Tairsee concluded by wishing that the new Board would also evince the same keen interest in the paper.

# 16TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The adjourned sixteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., was then held, with Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas in the chair.

The Report for the year ending 31st December, 1923, stated that the year's working after providing for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts showed a net loss of Rs. 7,542-0-8.

The suit filed by Messrs. H. L. Painter, C. S. Marsden and Shivlingappa against the Company for defamation had been disposed of and Rs. 15,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively had been awarded to them as damages. The Company had to pay their costs in the said suits.

The Report and the audited statements of accounts were adopted.

The appointment of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji were confirmed. Messrs. Umer Sobani and Tricumdas Dwarkadas who retired from the Board were re-elected and the auditors were reappointed. In moving a vote of thanks to the chair, Mr. Tairsee thanked Mr. Tricumdas for charging only pocket expenses for his legal assistance in connection with the Dharwar Defamation suits.

# FUTURE OF "THE CHRONICLE."

## REORGANISATION SCHEME

## MR. BELGAUMWALLA'S PROPOSAL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday to consider the proposals as regards the future management of the Company. Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas presided.

After the notice convening the meetang was read, the Chairman said that the reorganisation of the Company was necessitated by the fact that they had to pay heavy damages to Messrs. Painter, Marsden and Shivlingappa and their costs and to pay Mr. Lotvala the balance of the purchase price of rotary machines and over and above all they had to meet the keen competition that the paper had to face during recent times. The Board had received four offers to finance and run the "Bombay Chronicle." The Board would have been perfectly justified in accepting any one of the offers, but looking to the fact that the "Chronicle" is an institution, it was considered better that the proposals be put before the shareholders and an opportunity of making their choice given to them. He took it that the various proposals which had been circulated to the shareholders had been read by them.

Mr. Govindlal Thakore wanted to know the state of affairs of the Company at the end of 31st December 1924. It was but fair for the shareholders to know the affairs of the Company before they were called upon to accept one of the offers. It might be that the audited statements of accounts might not be ready, but what he wanted was an authentic and authoritative statement of accounts over the signature of the Directors.

POSTPONE THE MEETING.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji also agreed with Mr. Thakore in demanding statements of accounts. He proposed therefore that this meeting be adjourned for a week or to some other date when the particulars of the state of affairs of the Company would be ready.

Mr Thakore seconded the proposition.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand further supported Mr. Bomanji's proposition on grounds of common-sense.

Mr. V. A. Desai said that he would assure the shareholders that roughly speaking the total loss of the Company up-to-date would not exceed Rs. 2,40,000 and he thought it was not in the interests of the Company to allow the question of the reorganisation to drift. He therefore opposed the motion for adjournment.

The Chairman said that Mr. Desai was correct in saying that it would not be better to keep the matter of reorganisation hanging for so many days. He also agreed with Mr Desai that the figure of the Company's loss would not exceed Rs. 2,40,000.

Mr. Bomanji's proposition was then put to the vote and was declared lost.

Mr. V. A. Desai then moved a proposition to the effect that the Board of Directors be authorized to enter into negotiations with Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla on the lines of his proposals and to enter into such arrangements with him as they think fit and to do such acts and execute such documents as might be necessary in that behalf.

MR. BELGAUMWALLA'S OFFER.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Belgaumwalla stated that he undertook to reorganise the said "Bombay Chronicle", and make it once more the popular and national organ that it used to be, provided he was placed in sole charge in the management of the said paper as Managing Director, under the general direction of the Board. He undertook to ask for no remuneration for his services as Managing Director during such time as the finances of the Company continued to be unsatisfactory. To facilitate his successful management of the Company and of the Press and paper, the Board of Directors should be reconstituted, so as to be sympathetic and agreeable to his management, and for this purpose the present Board, including the Managing Director, should resign. He undertook to provide funds aggregating Rs. 75,000 at 7 per cent. per annum, giving to the Debenture-holders a first mortgage on all the assets and goodwill of the Company and its business. The said figure of Debentures worth Rs. 75,000 might be increased if necessary, provided the total so required did not exceed Rs. 1,50,000. This was over and above the arrangements to be made with Mr. Lotvala.

The Chairman wound up the discussion by saying that the position before the Board was to meet the pressing liability of rupees one lakh. They had found it impossible to carry on the business of the Company unless they were able to meet that liability. Mr. Belgaumwalla had come forward to put in that amount over and above meeting the claims of Mr. Lotvala in respect of the rotary machines. He thought that Mr. Belgaumwalla's proposal under the circumstances was quite fair and reasonable.

POSITION OF THE BOARD.

Mr. Umer Sobani then briefly explained the position of the Board of Directors and the reasons for favourably considering the offer of Mr. Belgaumwalla. When the present Board of Directors took over the management of the paper there was a debit balance of Rs. 2,17,000. The Board had reduced that balance to Rs. 1,00,000. The question before the Board was not whether it was a matter of one lakh or two, but of the keen competition that the paper was called upon to face in recent times. The Board felt that they could not go on for ever with recurring deficits. But Mr. Belgaumwalla was bold enough to come to the help of the "Bombay Chronicle." He was optimistic and the Board did not want to stand in his way, but were very willing to give him a chance.

Mr. Desai's resolution was then put to

(Continued in column 5.)

## THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

(Continued from page 9).

which, he is good enough to explain, was what stabilisation in terms of gold involved, may we not ask him why his own country, why South Africa, why Australia, who are his own kith and kin, are so anxious to tie themselves to this chariot of Federal Reserve Board and why the great authorities I have quoted above are anxious to have the country so tied? Why should we so constantly be advised, of course quite in the interests of this country, to refrain from doing what all countries are so very anxious to do? The advice may be all disinterested, but the comments in the English papers from time to time throw strange light on the nature of this advice, when we are told that India's increasing absorption of gold and South Africa's minting gold coinage are admittedly difficulties in the way of an early return to the gold standard by England. May I ask, if it is not such difficulties that are really at the bottom of these persistent attempts to prevent us from going back to the gold standard and the disinterested advice that is so kindly given to us not to do anything but wait and see.

"In my humble opinion there is nothing in either the world conditions or the local conditions to prevent a Committee from being appointed forthwith to go into our Currency and Exchange problem and to submit their report by the end of June to enable the Legislature to consider the findings at their September sessions. Whenever such a Committee is appointed it will, I hope, be considered as a *sine qua non* that the majority of its members shall be Indians with an Indian President in order that its report will inspire confidence in the country. I particularly trust that it will not be a packed Committee like the Babington Smith Committee of 1919 whose disastrous recommendations cost so many crores to this country. It is further sincerely to be trusted that none of the so-called experts of that Committee whose advice has proved so egregiously wrong shall find a place on it. How lightly this precious Committee went about their work will be better appreciated from a revelation made by the "Times of India" in its leading article of the 19th instant. We are told there that the error of the 1919 Committee would not, we believe, have been perpetrated but for the accident that one member was absent from its sittings when the most important evidence from India was given, and on his return he rushed his colleagues into a sudden conversion to the two shillings Rupee."

"You no doubt remember some apologists of Government taunting Mr. Raju and his supporters on his resolution for the Currency Committee that Indians wanted a packed Committee in this instance. I ask these gentlemen what have they to say of this famous Currency Committee of theirs of 1919. Urgency and dispatch are necessary in such matters. The lack of these which has unfortunately come to characterise the Government policy with regard to various matters of vital interest to Indian trade and industries, has been found to be detrimental to their progress and development. Take for instance the protection afforded to Iron and Steel Industry the good effects of which were greatly marred by the abnormal delay which took place in giving this much-needed relief. Again, take the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee regarding which the President of this Chamber, in his opening speech today, has so severely condemned Government inaction.

### PECULIARITY OF THE SYSTEM OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sir, I have held for some time the opinion that Indian Civilians generally were not fitted to be Finance Members of the Government of India, for with all their encyclopedic knowledge they were usually not trained financiers and India required none but trained experts to be at the helm of her financial administration. When the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett was appointed Finance Member of the Government of India the late Mr. Montagu told me "Here is the Finance Minister after your heart." Mr. Montagu was for a long time thinking of bringing him out to India, but Mr. Lloyd George, the then Prime Minister of England, could not release him as he was wanted by the Treasury. He was justly esteemed, for a keen and intelligent grasp of financial problems and has shown the same wonderful grasp in the discharge of his onerous and responsible duties in this country. However brilliant and capable a man may be, he soon falls a victim to the inequitous system of Government which prevails unfortunately in this country. Whether it be a Reading or a Blackett the policy laid down in London has to be carried out. I hope you will not consider me a pessimist if I say, that there is no future for this country politically or economically as long as the present system of administration lasts. This system must give way and a new one substaituted in its place to give full scope for the free development of this country, or even for the free development, if I may say so, of the personalities of such gifted officials as I have named.

"The Hon. the Finance Member, speaking at the Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce held in Bombay on 5th December 1923, observed:

"I would ask you to consider whether the time has not come when some of the incidents of the past might be forgotten or remembered only for the sake of learning useful lessons from past failure. No purpose can be served at this date by introducing into the discussion of currency questions those interesting historical allusions to the sale of reverse councils with which we are quite familiar."

"We also want to bury the hatchet and do not want any continuance of the smouldering of the old embers, but how can we possibly do it, when we see that the Government refuses to learn *useful lessons from past failures* and steadily pursues the policy of forcing up the Indian exchange to the detriment of Indian producers and Indian industries. Again, there is the instance of the recent amendment to the Paper Currency Act proposed by the Hon. the Finance Member. The very object the Government profess to attain viz. facilities to the market during the busy season would have been more expeditiously attained by the simple acceptance of the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas which would have made possible an automatic expansion of currency by releasing currency against the tendering of gold by bankers. The proposed amendment to the Paper Currency Act provides for issuing of additional currency by the expedient of the Secretary of State loaning his cash balances to the Paper Currency Reserve. I cannot understand how this operation can be considered in the nature of a loan when it is in substance the same as tender of gold in pre-war days for issue of currency; the treatment of this operation as a loan leads to manipulation and deflation by the Secretary of State which we all consider so objectionable. If this amendment, however, has to go through, the Legislature must insist that the sterling investments should not be touched until the pound (£) goes back to par and England returns to a free gold market when all such sterling should be gradually turned into gold and held as a permanent reserve against our Note Issue.

### INDIA OFFICE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

"You must have read the criticism of the "Times of India" with regard to that portion of the Viceroy's speech which dealt with matter of currency and exchange that it was the voice of Lord Reading, but the hands of the Finance Committee of the India Council. It is a cruel paradox that the Finance Committee of the India Council invested with so many heavy financial responsibilities on behalf of this country should consist practically of fossilized Anglo-Indians and representatives of London banking and commercial interests, with the exception of one solitary Indian member of the India Office whose voice does not count for anything when there are so many other people pitted against him. The abolition of the India Office is being urged by our publicists time after time. Until that is abolished however, the constitution of this Finance Committee must be radically altered and Indian financiers of integrity and ability should be chiefly appointed to this Committee. I should like, however, the whole of the financial administration of these gold reserves and exchange etc. to be transferred to the Imperial Bank. I cannot understand why Government cannot leave the direction of questions like the Currency and Exchange in the hands of children of the soil whose interests are primarily at stake and who should be naturally deemed to be the best persons to deal with them. That they do not do so, is the greatest proof to my mind, greater than anything else, of the hollowness of the so-called Reform Scheme. It is because of this that I personally hold that the Legislative Assembly will be perfectly justified in throwing out the Budget even this year if Government do not show any signs of responding to Indian demands in economic and financial matters.

### ROOT CAUSE OF INDIAN DISAFFECTION.

"Sir, we hear a lot nowadays of so-called anarchy and the extra-judicial devices to put it down. The root cause of all these manifestations of unrest and disaffection is economic and the only effective remedy for the situation can only be economic. I am sorry I am obliged to speck in this strain. No amount of ordinances issued by the Government of India or Bills ratified by the Government of Bengal will serve to eradicate the disaffection of the people; earnest efforts will have to be made to remove the appalling poverty in the land and to stop the exploitation of the country by vested interests. Government are spending lakhs of rupees of Indian money to counter-act Soviet propaganda but I fear that the enactments and legislative measures issuing from the Political, Military and the Financial Departments of the Government of India disseminate at times more Bolshevik principles than the *Pravda* or any literature from the Fourth International.

"The last speech of H. E. the Viceroy at the opening of the present session of the Assembly is a complete vindication of the general belief that Government ignore the demands made by responsible representatives of the people with regard to trade and industries. The realisation by the people in general of the hopelessness of their position in matters concerning their vital interests cannot but result in widespread disaffection towards the system of Government ignore the demands made by responsible representatives of the people with regard to trade and industries. The realisation by the people in general of the hopelessness of their position in matters concerning their vital interests cannot but result in widespread disaffection towards the system of Government in this country. It is speeches like these that really excite more disaffection and distrust in public mind than the so-called extreme and violent articles in the Indian Press. It is not for me of course to say why the Indian Penal Code with its wide and elastic sections is not to be applied to these speeches.

### NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Report was unanimously carried. Mr. J. K. Mehta then delared the result of the election of office-bearers for the current year. The new office-bearers are as follows:—The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., President; Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Vice-president; Members of the Committee:Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.; Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.B.C.; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, J.P.; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E.; Honourable Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas C.I.E.; Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit; Mr. B. F. Madon; Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla; Mr. Laxmidas R. Tairsee; Mr. Ishwardas Lakshmidas, J.P.; Mr. M. V. Merchant; Mr. Madhowji Damodar Thackersey; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javera; Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Prof. K. T. Shah; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. Muthradas Vasanji Khimji; Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey; Mr. S. B. Billimoria; Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji and Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Lalji Naranji and seconded by Sir Adenwalla, the meeting terminated.

## CATTLE STABLES NEAR MOSQUE.

### MAHOMEDANS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Friday afternoon at the Juma Musjid after their midday prayer to protest against the erection of milch cattle stables at Ville Parle adjoining the Mahomedan burial ground. It appears the stables in question are owned by a Parsi gentleman named Mr. Tehmurus Parakh and being erected on a site, adjacent to the burial ground of the Mahomedans. The attention of the trustees of the Juma Musjid and authorities of the leading mosques in Bombay being drawn to this state of affair, they caused a representation to be addressed to the Commissioner of the Division, for the removal of the said stables which were outraging the religious feeling of the Mahomedans. As the work of constructing the stables was proceeding very rapidly, a public meeting was held on Friday after midday prayer when 5,000 Mahomedans were present. Moulvi of Juma Musjid, who presided on the occasion in opening the proceeding said they had met that day to protest against the building of stables near the burial ground at Ville Parle and to send a representation to the Government to remove them. It was the duty of every Mussalmans to protest against sacrilege of their religious monuments and he hoped the Government would take prompt action to redress their grievances

### RESOLUTION.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Nurmohmed Moizwala and supported by Haji Ismail Haji Dawood.

The resolution ran thus:

This public meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay resolves that a representation be sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to protest against the location of buffalo stables adjacent to their sacred grave yard and to request that neither Mr. Tehmurus Parekh nor any other person be allowed to built buffalo stables adjoining the Muslim burial ground, because it injured their religious feeling.

### ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

Maulana Azad Sobani in further supporting the resolution said every Mussalman was bound to respect the injunctions enjoined in their Holy Quoran. Among the injunctions they were also enjoined that mosques, burial grounds and schools should be respected and venerated as monuments of Islam. The burial ground referred to was a monument of Islam and as such it was their duty to protest against the defilement of a sacred place like a burial ground where many of their co-religionists were resting in peace. The resolution suggested that a representation be sent to the Government and he would not find fault with the method of their getting the redress. Personally, he did not agree with this method as he was a non-co-operator, and his way of getting redress differed from theirs. He however suggested another way and that was to appeal to Mr. H. P. Bharucha and Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala to intervene and persuade Mr. Tehmurus Parakh to remove the stables from the present site. Any, way, he urged that this suggestion be given a trial, because he had personal experience of these two gentlemen while selling khaddar in Bombay and elsewhere that they would do their best to redress their grievance.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Munshi Mahomdali Tungekar, the President of the Board of Directors of the Juma Musjid, then moved another resolution which was seconded by Haji Ismail Haji Dawood, Managing Trustee of the Minarawalla mosque that a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare a memorial to be sent to H. E. the Governor and to take necessary action:—(1) Messrs. Mahmedali Tungekar, (2) Haji Ismail Haji Dawood, (3) Haji Sharif Abdul Latif, (4) Mohmed Ismail Kurtay and (5) Ahmed Haji Mohmed.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## LORD BALFOUR TO GO TO PALESTINE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30.

Lord Balfour has consented to journey next March to Palestine in order to open the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus on the 1st of April.—B. O. W.

Group Captain Followes, Director of Airship Development has already left Calcutta for Madras to investigate the possibility of an aeroplane base.

Sir Sefton Brancker sailed for Rangoon by steamer on Friday morning.

Rangoon Jan. 31. It is reported here that no lives were lost when R. 1. M. S. "Elphinstone" foundered.—A. P.

## CALCUTTA SENATE MEETING.

### ADMISSION OF B. COM.'S TO LAW CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 31.

At the annual meeting of the Senate of Calcutta University to-day Sir Ewart Greaves, Vice-Chancellor presiding, there was an interesting debate on the question whether graduates in commerce should be allowed to study law. In moving that alterations in the University regulations should be made so as to admit holders of B Com. degrees to law casses, Mr. J. R. Banerjee said that although the degree of Bachelor of Commerce was introduced to encourage students to take a commercial career the Senate as an academic body were not concerned with the vocation that a student might follow in after life.

Principal G. C. Bose said that the degree of B. Com. was a professional degree and it was expected that the student who passed the B. Com. examination would take to commerce as a profession. Dr. J. N. Maitra also opposed the motion and said that the legal profession was already overcrowded and the present proposal would overcrowd it still further. He reminded the House that in response to the public demand the degree was introduced to provide for an additional vocation for young men.

Prof. Bruhl was of opinion that it would be an advantage for lawyers to have been trained in the intricacies of commerce.

Finally the question was referred back to the Syndicate for further consideration.

## DR. NAIDU ON HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30

Dr. R. Varadarajulu Naidu, the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in an interview with the "Justice" in regard to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act said: "I am emphatically of opinion that if there is one measure that has resulted from the non-Brahmin Ministry and the non-Brahmin Party which has done more to satisfy public opinion in this Province than any thing else it, is the Hindu Religious Endowment Act. He was sure that much of the evil would become a thing of the past as soon as the present Act was put into force.


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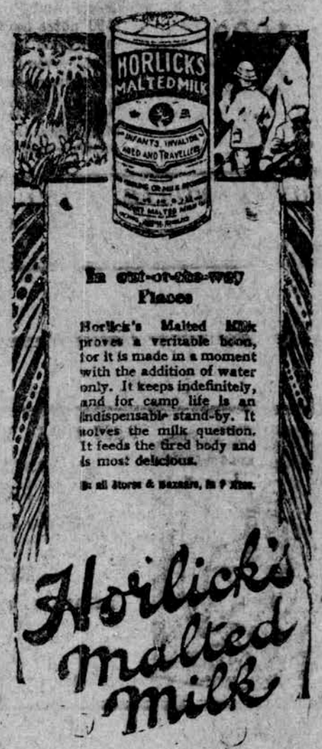


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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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